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# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



VOLUME 2

JANUARY - DECEMBER

1927

Edited by Claribel R. Barnett,  
Librarian, United States Department of Agriculture

ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
WASHINGTON  
D.C.





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Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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PALLADIN'S PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

A third American edition of "Palladin's Plant Physiology", edited by Prof. Burton Edward Livingston, Director of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology of Johns Hopkins University, has been issued by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. The following extracts from the editor's preface to the third edition have a special bibliographical interest:

"Aside from its usefulness to university students, Palladin's treatise ought to be of great value to more advanced investigators, especially as it furnishes a summary of a large amount of literature of the subject, and it is hoped that this third American edition may be even more helpful than were earlier ones, especially to English-speaking workers in physiological research as applied in agriculture and forestry. To specialists in its own field the book will, it is hoped, continue to serve as a convenient means of approach to Palladin's general interpretations. Finally, the numerous Russian references supply English-speaking workers with a convenient introduction to the Russian literature of the subject.

"There is much discrepancy in the English spelling of Russian proper names. This matter will require more serious attention from scholarly scientific writers in the future than has been accorded it in the past, and an attempt is here made at least to avoid the exacerbation of a condition that is already bad enough. The difficulty has perhaps arisen mainly through the fact that our acquaintance with Russian science is almost wholly based on writings in other foreign languages, especially in French and German. We have too frequently taken the German or French transliteration, as the case may be, without regard to the fact that this almost always leads to mispronunciation by the English reader. Thus, Pavlov often appears as Pawlow, which is as incorrect in English as it is correct in German. The name of the author of the present volume furnishes another example; we have W. Palladin where we should have V. Palladin.

"The index is somewhat more comprehensive than is the case with the German edition, and authors' names have been inserted in the same alphabet with the names of subjects. This feature of the index amounts practically to a bibliography; references are given to all pages where the name in question is mentioned, and those pages that bear citations of this name are indicated by full-face type.

"A note on the form of citation employed in this volume, and a selected list of books bearing on plant physiology, are added after this preface. It is hoped that these additions, as well as the citations of the book itself, may prove serviceable to those who wish to acquire familiarity with the far-flung literature of a subject that embraces the principles of many separately named sciences, that brings into a single narrative such topics as ionization, adsorption, photo-synthesis, fermentation, the forcing of azalias and the keeping-qualities of apples."

The list of books on plant physiology referred to by the editor is a classified list and covers pages XIX to XXV.





## NOTES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"Delineations of American Scenery and Character", by John James Audubon, has recently been published by G. A. Baker & Company, New York. It contains an introduction by Francis Hobart Herrick, Professor of Biology in Western Reserve University, and author of "Audubon the Naturalist". The following extract from the introduction explains the genesis of this new addition to the list of titles by Audubon:

"Beyond a doubt John James Audubon was one of the most versatile and striking characters that has ever appeared in our history. In ardor and enthusiasm for the study of nature perhaps no one has ever surpassed him, and no one can measure the influence which his talents and devotion have exerted upon his favorite pursuits..... Audubon's greatest monument in the fields of natural history and the graphic arts is the series of four-hundred and thirty-five double elephant folio plates that was published in Edinburgh and London from 1826 to 1838 and called 'The Birds of America', together with the five volumes of text entitled 'Ornithological Biography', which accompanied this and were issued at Edinburgh in 1831-39. Audubon had represented on his plates 1,065 life-size figures of 439 supposedly distinct species of American birds, besides hundreds of examples of American plants, insects and other animals. To relieve the tedium of descriptive ornithology Audubon introduced articles of a general nature into his Biographies, and called them 'Episodes', or 'Delineations of American Scenery and Character', one such following every five articles which described the species of birds depicted in a corresponding 'part' of his plates. These essays, which extended through the first three volumes of the 'Ornithological Biography' to sixty in number, are here collected, with the omission only of the last, 'Remarks on the Form of the Toes of Birds', for the first time in a single volume.

"These off-hand sketches mainly relate to events between 1803 and 1834, and as sidelights on pioneer life in America, particularly of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, they have a perennial interest. The reader will find numerous tales of adventure in the wilderness and on the frontier, particularly in Kentucky, which for local coloring, vivid presentment and personal charm have seldom been equalled. Audubon was a keen observer of men and things as well as of birds and animal life, and when writing down his experiences on the spot, as was his invariable custom after 1820, he was as truthful with his pen as with his pencil and brush."

"Philippine Agricultural Bibliography. Part I. Check list of bulletins, circulars, and miscellaneous publications of the Bureau of Agriculture with index thereto", by Eduardo R. Alvarado, has recently been issued by the Bureau of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippine Islands. It is a pamphlet of 38 pages. It is planned to issue two other parts as follows: II. Check list of articles contained in the serial publications of the Bureau of Agriculture, with an index thereto; III. Check list of articles written by the personnel of the Bureau of Agriculture and published elsewhere, with an index thereto. "In going over the records of the Bureau of Agriculture", states the introduction, "it is amazing to find what a wealth of agricultural literature was written by the former American technical personnel of this Bureau, who did pioneering work in scientific agriculture in the Philippines, and by the technical Filipinos who later continued and are continuing the work of the former."





NOTES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES, Cont'd

"Pheasants; Their Lives and Homes", by William Beebe, a work in two volumes, has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Co., under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society. The relation of this work to the author's "A Monograph of the Pheasants" is explained in the preface as follows: "In its first form, William Beebe's Monograph was published in an edition of six hundred copies, by H. F. Witherby of London, in four folio volumes at a cost price of \$250 for each set. When the edition approached exhaustion, Colonel Kuser [who financed the undertaking] decided to bring out a new one, in two volumes. The present volumes include all but the technical descriptions of the birds, and are, in effect, a summary of their known natural history. Much of it has been rewritten and brought up to date by the inclusion of the most recent discoveries... For details of exact distribution, of intensive description of plumages, and of the evolution and interrelationships of pheasants, the reader is referred to the earlier work." Many of the colored plates of the larger work are reproduced in the present one, some in colors and some in black and white, and many of the original photogravures of country inhabited by the pheasants are reproduced in half tone in the smaller work.

"Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860", by Avery Odell Craven, Associate Professor of American History, University of Illinois, has recently been received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. It is vol. 13, no. 1 of the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences; although dated March, 1925, it was copyrighted in 1926. It is a valuable contribution to the history of American agriculture. Librarians will find helpful the bibliography on pages 165-172 and also the numerous references contained in the footnotes.

For the purpose of stimulating greater interest in the study of the problem and the project methods of teaching and other related educational trends and to aid teachers in obtaining ready references along these lines, the Committee on Instruction in Agriculture, Home Economics and Mechanic Arts of the Association of Land-grant Colleges has prepared a four-page mimeographed list of references on the subject. Copies of the list may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Instruction, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Cotton, Its History, Species, Varieties, Morphology, Breeding, Culture, Diseases, Marketing and Uses", by Harry Bates Brown, Professor of Cotton Breeding, Louisiana State University, has just been issued by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. It is a "thorough discussion of the morphology, physiology, reproduction and heredity of the cotton plant; of cotton production; of cotton marketing, and of the products and uses of different parts of the cotton plant." The book contains 517 pages and is well illustrated. References are given at the end of each chapter. In the list of persons to whom acknowledgment is made in the preface, Mr. Whitman Davis, Librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, is mentioned because of his "liberal loan of library books."



NOTES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES, Cont'd

An interesting account of that great botanical reference book, the "Index Kewensis", compiled by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is contained in the Edinburgh Review for January, 1927, vol. 245, no. 499.

"Farm Forestry for Agricultural Students at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" has been prepared by the staff of the Forestry Department, Division of Agriculture, Iowa State College. References to literature are given at the end of each chapter.

A second English edition of "The Scientific Feeding of Animals", by Professor O. Kellner and translated by William Goodwin, has been issued by Duckworth, London. The following extract from the translator's preface explains the changes in this new edition:

"The demand for a new English edition of Kellner's smaller book - 'Grundzüge der Fütterungslehre' - affords an opportunity of including the additional matter contained in the latest - seventh - German edition, which has been revised and brought up to date by Professor Fingerling, who succeeded Professor Kellner at Möckern. A chapter on vitamins and the amplification of the section dealing with the preparation of silage are the most important additions. Otherwise - except for a certain amount of condensation and simplification of the text - the main features are retained as in Professor Fingerling's opinion, any considerable alteration would destroy the character of what he describes as a masterpiece of clearness and precision."

"Pheasant Farming" by 'Gene M. Simpson, is a pamphlet of 96 pages which has just been issued. The pamphlet is of interest as the material on the propagation of game birds is limited. Fortunately, the author's address, Corvallis, Oregon, is given in the preface, since the place of publication and the name of the publisher are not given on the title-page. The back of the title page bears at the bottom the address "Shelton-Turnbull-Fuller Co., Eugene, Oregon", probably the name of the firm which printed the pamphlet.

"Mink Raising", by Major L. D. McClintock, has been issued by the Fur Trade Journal of Canada, Oshawa, Ontario.

"Wisconsin Birds" is a small pamphlet of 78 pages which has recently been issued by the Milwaukee Journal Public Service Bureau. It speaks well for the interest in birds in Wisconsin that a newspaper has gone to the trouble of issuing this pamphlet.

The National Academy of Sciences has issued a list of its publications from 1915-1926, which is in three parts (in one volume) as follows: Part I. Index to the first ten volumes of the Proceedings (1915-1924); Part II. List of other publications of the Academy from 1863-1926; Part III. List of Publications of the National Research Council from 1916-1925. Libraries which are interested in biographical material regarding scientific workers will find helpful the lists of Biographical Memoirs which are included in Part II.





NOTES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES, Cont'd

"A Study of the Effect of Heat upon Wheat and Flour, especially in Relation to Strength", by Douglas William Kent-Jones, B. Sc. (Lond.), published in September, 1926, bears on the title page no place of publication but the last page bears the imprint "Dover, The Dover Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 144, Snargate Street". It is not certain whether this is a publishing house or a printing firm but libraries which wish to obtain a copy of the work referred to might be able to obtain information in regard to it from this firm. The copy in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library was received as a gift from the author.

"The Rural Industries of England and Wales, a Survey made on Behalf of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford. I. Timber and Underwood Industries and some Village Workshops", by Helen E. FitzRandolph and M. Doriel Hay, has been issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, as the first in the series of reports of the Survey. There are three other volumes in the series, as follows: vol. II. Osier Growing and Basketry, and Some Rural Factories; vol. III. Decorative Crafts and Rural Potteries; vol. IV. Rural Industries in Wales.

"Financing the Livestock Industry", by Forrest M. Larmer, has recently been published by the Macmillan Company in the series of Publications of the Institute of Economics.

As farm relief is now a burning question, library workers will welcome two new publications on this subject which, while they have been issued for the special use of debaters, will nevertheless be found generally useful for the references they contain. The more extensive of the two is "Farm Relief", compiled by Lamar T. Peman, Attorney-at-Law, Cleveland, Ohio, which is vol. 4, no. 8 of "The Reference Shelf" series published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The other publication, which is in mimeographed form, is entitled "The McNary-Haugen Bill and Recent Farm Relief Legislation" and was compiled by L. W. Courtney, H. G. Stovall, and T. H. Hall. It is distributed by the Debater's Research Agency, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

The Index to Service and Regulatory Announcements, nos. 51-100, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now available in printed form. Copies may be obtained from the Division of Economic Information of the Bureau.

"World Conditions as to Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry", published recently by the National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C., contains the address on this subject delivered at the meeting of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 12-14, 1926.

A notice in the January 15th issue of the Market Growers Journal states that the Orange Judd Company has in preparation a series of books on special crops under the editorship of Dean R. L. Watts of the State College of Pennsylvania. The plan is to have ultimately twenty volumes in the series or perhaps more. The first volume issued in the series is "Tomato Culture" by Paul Work, Editor of the Market Growers Journal.





## NOTES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES, Cont'd

"Garden Books, Old and New, Selected, Classified and with Annotations", compiled by Mary Evans, member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of America, has been published by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. The "Foreword" signed by the Library Committee of the Society explains the scope of the list. It reads as follows: "In Garden Books, Old and New, there is no attempt at an anthology or thesaurus - Miss Evans has made a selection of such modern books as seem to her to be of value to the gardener and the garden lover, not listing any book back of 1800. The list is varied and well selected, and the division into subjects and the grouping under these heads is most helpful. An amateur gardener herself, Miss Evans has made a practical selection for amateurs and has not listed the more scientific works. Many readers of garden books who are unable to examine the numerous publishers' catalogues, or search the shelves of a library, and who find a card catalogue more confusing than helpful, will have here a full and most suggestive catalogue for examination. Believing that such a thoughtfully arranged list will be of great use to librarians in making their selections, to book stores when refilling their shelves or supplying purchasers as well as to the general reader, The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania takes pleasure in publishing Miss Evans' volume and in recommending its use."

The American Tree Association, Washington, D. C., published results of a Forestry Legislative Survey in 1925. The publication was found to be so useful and the demand for it so general that the Association decided to continue it for the year 1927, with revisions and new legislation up to date. This revision for 1927 has recently been published.

## NOTES ON PERIODICALS

"Agricultural Situation, A Brief Summary of Economic Conditions", is now issued monthly, in printed form, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Vol. 11, no. 1, January, 1927, was the first printed number. Earlier numbers were mimeographed.

"The Banker-Farmer", house organ of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, is to be discontinued with the February, 1927, issue. Its successor, a four-page bulletin, is to be known officially as the Bulletin of the Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association.

### New Periodicals

#### American

Cooperative marketing journal. Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. no. 40, v. 1, no. 1, Dec. 1926. \$2.00 a year.

Farmer's exchange. 301 North Elm St., Napanee, Ind. bi-wkly. f<sup>o</sup>, v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 5, 1926. 75 cents one year; \$1.00 two years.

Poultry quarterly. Pub. by authority of Georgia state poultry breeders' association. Marietta, Ga. 40. 11. \$1.00 a year.



## "HISTORY OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY"

"History of the Dairy Industry", by T. R. Pirtle, has recently been published by Mojonnier Bros. Company, Chicago. The author is now connected with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture but was formerly connected with the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department. The purpose of the book, as explained by the author "is to bring together the leading events of the dairy industry with a view to a broader understanding of its progress in all countries of the world and to give the reader a picture of the various countries - something of the people, the cattle, the soil, the grass and forage, climate and other factors favorable or unfavorable to dairying". The material is arranged by countries as follows: Chapter 1. United States and Canada; Chapter 2. Europe; Chapter 3. Asia, Australia and New Zealand; Chapter 4. Africa; Chapter 5. South America, Mexico, Central America, and West Indies. At the end of the book the principal events in the dairy industry are arranged chronologically, beginning with 4000 B. C. and ending with A. D. 1924. This chronological list is followed by a list of "References" which, with the exception of a few general references in the beginning, are arranged by country. The bibliographical details given in the references are meagre and in some cases are too brief to be clear. The index entries are arranged entirely by country.

The value of a history of the dairy industry is explained in the "Foreword" to the volume by Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It may be of interest to include this here.

"One of the safest and best guides to follow in planning for the future in any industry is a knowledge of the history of that industry. From an economic standpoint and from the standpoint of business policies a picture of all the steps and factors that have influenced the industry should govern its future development. All this may safely be said of the history of dairying because the history of no other industry records so well the development of all science and industry and even of civilization itself. The history of dairying extends beyond written record. The dairy cow and the product of her milk were evidently appreciated long before modern civilization. In this country, where dairy products play such an important part in the diet of its people, where the consumers pay between three and four billion dollars annually for milk, and products of milk, and where more than 25 million people are concerned with its production, manufacture, and distribution, the history of the industry in this country and elsewhere is of the greatest value.

"In the long history of dairying mistakes have been made over and over again by those who have not known and heeded the lessons and experiences of previous generations. Knowledge of the past should be studied and used as a guide by our leaders in the industry. Although wonderful progress has been made in the science and practice of dairying, although invention and genius have transformed our industry into one of greater efficiency, and although great strides have been made in dairy sanitation, yet all this progress only tends to open new fields and suggest greater possibilities of future development. We are moving along rapidly in the science and art of dairying. The advance has been so rapid that apparently no one has heretofore attempted to collect and record the many steps that have influenced methods and practices. Now more than ever before the importance of the dairy industry in the health and prosperity of civilized nations is recognized. It seems, therefore, particularly opportune that the many events in the long progress of dairying have now been assembled for the use of the dairy industry by one who has given many years of study to this important subject."





## "RESEARCH AND THE LAND"

"Research and the Land, an Account of Recent Progress in Agricultural and Horticultural Science in the United Kingdom", by V. E. Wilkins, is a new publication of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain. In the "Prefatory Note" by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the scope of the book is explained as follows:

"Rather more than four years ago the then Minister of Agriculture introduced to the public a small volume entitled 'Agricultural Research and the Farmer' written by a member of the Ministry's staff, of which the object was to give a general account of Agricultural Research in this country - 'not exactly a popular account, but at least one which with a little trouble an educated farmer or even townsman might understand'. That volume was received with considerable favour. The book now prepared by the same author, Mr. V. E. Wilkins, is mainly intended to bring up-to-date the account then given of the work which agricultural research is doing and proposing. ... While this book is partly intended to explain what is being done in this field of knowledge to the lay public, it is intended even more for the farmer. Agricultural Research is a slow business, and its application to practice is equally slow. Discoveries made and confirmed in the laboratory or on an Institute farm may require much testing and adaptation before they can be confidently recommended to the ordinary farmer under widely differing conditions of soil, climate and economic circumstance. That most difficult and important work of testing and adaptation is now largely undertaken by University Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, and County Staffs; but their efforts can not be fully successful without the support of farmers themselves. Support must rest on understanding. The ability and labour spent by Mr. Wilkins on his book will be justified if it leads to a better understanding by farmers of what the Research Institutes are doing, and more than justified if it helps them also to know what other agencies are doing to interpret the results of research and apply them to practice. During the rather melancholy years since 1920 nothing has been more encouraging to all concerned with agriculture than the changed attitude of farmers generally towards education and research, and nothing is more important than that it should persist and spread. I trust that this book will do something to that end by assisting farmers to understand how the man of science works, what he is 'getting at' (if I may be allowed the phrase,) and what still requires to be done before the results which he obtains can be absorbed into the ordinary practice of agriculture. It is mainly in that hope that my immediate predecessor and I have caused it to be prepared and published."

There are two appendices to the book: I. Research Institutions and Advisory Centres in the United Kingdom. II. Titles of Papers Dealing with Agricultural and Horticultural Research Published by Members of Research and Advisory Institutions in the United Kingdom, 1922 to 1925 inclusive.

A valuable review of Mr. Wilkins's book, by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen, was published in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, London, for December, 1926. The following quotation is taken from the review: "If anyone was unconverted by Mr. Wilkins's previous volume, 'Agricultural Research and the Farmer', let him read with an open mind this sequel, 'Research and the Land', which is an account of recent progress in agricultural and horticultural science in the United Kingdom. It is impossible for any farmer to make a better investment of half a crown, for here is up-to-date information, lucidly and judiciously set forth, regarding all the well-known difficulties of the art and craft of agriculture."



THE EDWARD E. AYER ORNITHOLOGICAL LIBRARY  
Field Museum of Natural History

The recent publication by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, of the "Catalogue of the Edward E. Ayer Ornithological Library" has called special attention to this fine collection. An account of the history of the collection is given by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, Curator of the Department of Zoology at the Field Museum, in his "Historical Preface" to the catalogue. The following extracts from this account will give some idea of the importance of the collection and the interest attached to it:

"The ornithological library of the Field Museum of Natural History has been dedicated to Mr. Edward E. Ayer with more than usual reason. This library is not the result of any single gift of money nor of periodic gifts made perfunctorily as mere philanthropy. It is, rather, the culmination of a growth which began with a young boy's contact with raw nature in pioneer times, which was supported later by hard cash wrested from the opportunities of those times, and which was nurtured through many years by the personal devotion of a man of remarkable character. In fact, Mr. Ayer's interest in and relation to the library are bound up with the history of his life. The same might be said of other collections made by him, but no attempt at an account of any of them could be made without recognizing it. Born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1841, Edward Ayer as a small boy went with his parents to a prairie farm in northern Illinois, a few miles from the present town of Harvard. ...Familiarity with the birds and other wild life of the region was naturally a part of the young boy's daily life and, like others of those times, he was privileged to have many experiences that are denied to the present generation. To this day, it is one of his delights to stand on the old ground and point out the spot where, as a stripling, he stood and witnessed one of the historic flights of the now extinct Passenger Pigeon, one of the really great flights in which the birds passed in clouds for hours and hours, literally darkening the sky. Such boyhood impressions doubtless assisted in kindling his interest in birds and in books about them during his later life. ... In the early eighties, one of Mr. Ayer's recreations was duck shooting in the Mississippi Valley and no season passed without seeing him in the field, not only near home but elsewhere, from Minnesota to southern Illinois. This brought his attention to birds more especially than formerly and he began buying a few of the more important books about them. These included Audubon's "Birds of America" and other large illustrated works which were added to from time to time until he had in his own home a considerable collection of choice ornithological books. This, then, was <sup>the</sup> nucleus of the important library which afterward developed. After the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, Mr. Ayer was the leader of the small group of far-seeing men who took an active part in founding the Field Museum. ... Among his first acts, after the organization of the Museum, was the presentation to it of his library of ornithological books. Thereafter he provided funds for additions to it, especially in the purchase of books sumptuously bound and profusely illustrated with colored plates. Probably the literature of no other branch of science includes so many such books as does that of ornithology, and their cost is usually prohibitive for all except the largest and finest libraries. It has been the unique history of this library, therefore, that the most expensive books have been the ones first acquired.





## THE EDWARD E. AYER ORNITHOLOGICAL LIBRARY (Cont'd)

"While housed in the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Fair, which was occupied by the Museum until 1920, the 'Ayer's Ornithological Library' was on public view in a room adjoining the general library which was also used as reading room. The richly bound volumes of folio size, which then formed a conspicuous part of it, will be recalled by many of the visitors to the Museum in those days. After removal to the Museum's present building this library was merged with other ornithological books belonging to the Museum and the whole designated as the 'Ayer Library'..... Since effort had been especially directed to the acquisition of books illustrated in color, the proportion of such books in the library was very large and it was found that the literature of ornithology was not comprehensively covered. With generous support from Mr. Ayer, this deficiency has been largely overcome during the past five years. The preparation of the catalogue has made it possible to prepare lists of desiderata and, in general, has greatly stimulated the growth of the library. Books have been added rapidly and continuously and, as the catalogue goes to press, it is evident that additions in the future will consist mainly of scarce items and of such new books on the subject as may appear. Mr. Ayer's interest and personal attention have never flagged. He has been a constant visitor to the library during its recent growth, consulting as to sources of purchase and examining accessions as received. At the age of eighty-five his vigor and enthusiasm are the envy of many younger men, and it is to be hoped that years of activity may still be his. Born collector that he is, however, he thinks of his collections rather than himself and has provided a substantial bequest to the Museum for the continuance and growth of its library."

The catalogue of the library, which was prepared by John Todd Zimmer, Assistant Curator of Birds at the Field Museum, is in two thick quarto volumes, comprising 706 pages. It was issued as Publication 239 (Zoological Series, vol. 16) of the Field Museum. It is an important addition to the bibliographies of natural history. The entries, which are arranged alphabetically by the names of the authors, are given with full bibliographical details and there is a descriptive note in regard to each book. At the end of the second volume is a list of the periodicals contained in the collection, the majority of the sets being complete.

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## REFERENCES TO AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY WORK

In the "Bibliography of Library Economy from 1876 to 1920", by H. G. T. Cannons, which has been published this year by the American Library Association, agricultural librarians will be particularly interested to see that the list of references on agricultural libraries fills two full pages. Any one wishing to look up the activities of the Agricultural Libraries Section, including the papers presented at the Section meetings, will find this list and Miss Mary G. Lacy's list in Special Libraries for March, 1919 (p. 53-56) most convenient. The entries in Mr. Cannons' list are arranged in chronological order, whereas Miss Lacy's list is arranged by author. Mr. Cannons' includes material published up to 1921, which is two years later than Miss Lacy's list.



## RADIO COURSES ON RURAL LITERATURE AT THE MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

A recent circular of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, entitled "Special Courses by Radio", Station WKAR, includes the following information in regard to the course on "Rural Literature" which is being given by the English Department on Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:25 to 7:35 p. m. from January 12th through April 15th. This course will be composed of a series of sixteen short talks on rural literature, divided into four groups of four lectures each: Poetry, short story, novel, and drama.

### Poetry

- Jan. 12 - The Pastoral - Spencer and Milton. J. M. DeHaan  
Jan. 19 - Gray and Burns. J. M. DeHaan.  
Jan. 26 - Wordsworth and Romanticists. Prof. W. W. Johnston.  
Feb. 2 - The Moderns. Prof. W. W. Johnston.

### Short Story

- Feb. 9 - Country Life as Material for the Short Story Writer.  
Prof. L. B. Mayne.  
Feb. 16 - Sarah Orne Jewett and Edith Wharton. Prof. L. B. Mayne  
Feb. 23 - Mary Wilkins Freeman and the Short Story of New England.  
K. C. Randall.  
March 2 - The Continental Peasants Stories of de Maupassant.  
K. C. Randall.

### Novel

- March 9 - Country Life as Material for the Novelist. Prof. W. J. Muilenburg.  
March 16 - Growth of the Soil by Knut Hamsun. Prof. W. J. Muilenburg.  
March 23 - Maria Chapdelaine by Hemon, and Far Away and Long Ago by W. H. Hudson. B. Lyons.  
March 30 - Son of the Middle Border by Garland, and Green Bush by Frederick. B. Lyons.

### Drama

- April 6 - Characteristics of the American Theatre. Prof. L. P. Waldo.  
April 8 - Dramatists of the Modern American Stage. Prof. L. P. Waldo.  
April 13 - One-act Plays for Easy Production. W. E. Wise.  
April 15 - One-act Plays for Easy Production. W. E. Wise.

## RADIO TALKS AT THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

Mr. C. H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, Ames, has sent the following interesting account of the Radio talks furnished by his library as a part of the radio work of the college (Station WOI):

"This year, Iowa State College Library has been broadcasting from ten to ten-thirty every Saturday morning. Saturday morning was selected as being the best time to reach mothers and children. The thirty minutes are divided into three periods, and two or three library assistants take part during each half hour. The first ten minutes are given to popular articles in magazines - to a large extent dealing with home and family affairs. The second ten minutes are given to a discussion of new books, suggestions for reading, etc. The third ten minutes period has usually been given to the telling of a story - often in condensed form - to illustrate the book talk. It was hoped, through





### RADIO TALKS AT THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY (Cont'd)

a general program, to awaken an interest in reading, to show the importance of reading, especially for children, and to emphasize the need of books in the home.

"Not much was expected in the way of a return. However, the library averaged during the fall from twenty to thirty letters per week seeking information on the loan of books. Most of these were caused by the radio talks. The response directly by visitors to the campus has been much more than by mail. In the many groups of women who have visited the campus there have invariably been found many who have listened regularly to the talks. Mimeographed copies have been mailed on request. It is known that variations of the talk given on Christmas customs were repeated to at least five clubs throughout the state."

### PRINTED INDEXES TO THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Office of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture now has in preparation a list of all the Department publications from 1901 to 1925, with index. In order to be able to decide on a satisfactory policy in regard to future supplementary lists and indexes, the Office of Publications later contemplates sending a questionnaire to librarians, departments, offices, and institutions which make effective use of the printed indexes, to enquire in which form they find the indexes most serviceable - whether by periods of time or by series of publications. It might be well, therefore, for librarians to be thinking over the problem in advance. Some of the specific questions to be considered are the following:

1. Should the combined indexes to the Yearbooks be continued? (The latest covers the years 1911-1915)
2. Should the combined indexes to the Farmers' Bulletins be continued? (The latest covers nos. 1-1000)
3. Should the Department continue to furnish title pages, tables of contents and indexes to the Department Bulletins and Farmers' Bulletins by volumes consisting of twenty-five numbers to a volume? (The last title pages and indexes of this kind for these two series cover Department Bulletins 1126-1150 and Farmers' Bulletins 1251-1275, respectively)
4. After the completion of the list of publications and index covering the period from 1901-1925, should the Department issue an annual or biennial index of its publications, and also indexes covering five and ten year periods?

The Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture would be glad to hear from other libraries. Would not a committee on this subject be advisable, the committee to make a report at the next meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section?

### FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOIL SCIENCE

The First International Congress of Soil Science is to be held in Washington, June 13 to 22, 1927. A Preliminary Announcement of the program has been printed. The address of the executive secretary of the Congress is Dr. A. G. McCall, Room 112, Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY  
Addition to Voorhees Library

We are indebted to Mr. George A. Osborn, Librarian of Rutgers University, for the following article in regard to the addition to the library building of the University which appeared in a recent number of the Rutgers Alumni Monthly:

"The addition to the Ralph Voorhees Library was completed last June and was used by the students of the Summer Session. Erected at a cost of \$150,000, it has practically doubled the capacity of the library and has provided adequate facilities to meet our needs for many years to come. The original building was given by Mr. Ralph Voorhees in 1903. His widow, the late Mrs. Elizabeth R. Voorhees, of Clinton, New Jersey, gave the funds for the addition.

"In planning the addition, Edward L. Tilton, the architect, followed closely the original plan for shape and construction. The original library of which Henry Rutgers Marshall was the architect, was built in the shape of a cross. The arms of the cross have been extended in the new structure and an entrance built between the old and the new buildings. As Longmeadow brownstone was used on the exterior of the old building, it was decided to make use of the same material on the addition. Investigation disclosed the fact, however, that the Longmeadow quarry had been closed for years; but by special effort on the part of Messrs. Corning & Co., of New York, the contractors, the quarry was reopened and enough brownstone obtained for our use.

"The building is one of the most attractive on the university campus and is the result of careful planning on the part of Mr. John W. Mettler, 1899, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds of the Board of Trustees. Working with him and offering cooperation in every way, were Mr. Charles F. Berger, 1894, vice-president of the Corning Company, and Mr. George A. Osborn, 1897, librarian of the University. Due to their combined efforts, the new building is a real credit to the College, both from an artistic and utilitarian standpoint. It is of colonial design, and both inside and outside care has been taken to have every feature harmonize. From the entrance on Bleecker place, one steps into an attractive lobby, on each side of which, facing the street, is a neatly furnished office. To the left of the lobby, on the side toward the Delta Upsilon fraternity house, is the reading room, with accommodations for one hundred and forty students. The room is almost square and is lighted by large windows on three sides. The walls are buff, and the floor is of gray and black linotile in twelve-inch diamond-shaped squares. The furniture is of colonial design, the heavy topped tables with wide bases, the Windsor chairs and lighting fixtures all carrying out the idea of simplicity. A grandfather's clock, the gift of the class of 1903, occupies prominent place in the room.

"At the left of the entrance to the reading room is the loan desk, itself a fine piece of furniture in colonial design. In back of the loan desk, which all who enter must pass, are the shelves for reserve books. To the right is the card catalogue file conveniently placed for reference, and around the walls is shelving for books and periodicals reaching to a height of seven feet. Two floors of stacks for the storing of books are located beneath the reading room, in the basement of the addition. They contain at the present time 140,000 books but together with the stacks in the old library provide space for between 260,000 and 270,000 volumes. The stacks are well lighted and will be appropriately labeled in signs of steel and enamel.





## RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (Cont'd)

"The feature of the addition is the erection of cubicles for study in the stack rooms. Twelve small compartments containing tables and chairs are located in close proximity to the books, which will offer students an opportunity for secluded study.

"The old building has been redecorated, the work having been made possible by the saving of money on the contract for the addition. In the former reading room exhibits and special collections will be placed. The east end of the building will be used for large books, maps and newspapers, and the west end as a cataloguing room. The two rooms facing Hamilton street have also been redecorated. One will be used as an historical collection office, in charge of Mr. Alexander S. Graham. The Weston Room will remain as formerly and will house the collection of Napoleona given by Mrs. Weston and the late Henry A. Janeway in memory of Mrs. Weston's son, Harry Janeway Weston, of the class of 1899, who died in his senior year. The stacks between the old library and the new addition will continue to be used for books and periodicals. Current periodicals will be kept in the new reading room."

## EXCHANGES

By Mr. H. O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri.

In Mr. Charles H. Brown's paper before the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association in October, he said that very few institutions can boast that their system of exchanges is on a satisfactory basis. Very few of our colleges and universities have organized any sort of general clearing house for intercollegiate exchange. We must write to many publishing departments to obtain desired publications. A bulletin of a school of education can not be obtained from the library. Application must be made directly to the School of Education which will not exchange except with publications within its scope. In the discussion which followed Mr. Brown's paper the writer emphasized this point and introduced a resolution requesting librarians to make an effort to centralize the distribution of publications of their respective institutions. The library which receives and catalogs and preserves such material is the logical agency for the distribution of publications to other libraries. The library agency of distribution, however, is not so essential as it is that there should be some central agency like the publications office for the distribution which would compile a mailing list and mail the publications directly upon publication. If a librarian should desire to procure a bulletin of the Bureau of Education of the University of \_\_\_\_\_, he should be able to get it from the same source from which he secured a science bulletin, or a history bulletin from the same university. It is an inconvenience to write to the several departments or bureaus of the same college or university for the purchase or for the exchange of material. If the librarian can not have immediate supervision of the distribution, he can assist the departments and bureaus in compiling their mailing lists. He can in this way place the names of libraries on these respective lists so they may receive all the publications of the college or university in question. The cooperation of librarians with one another and with the professors who have charge of the publications in the respective universities with which the librarians are connected will have beneficial results.



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during January, 1927, exclusive of current issues of serials.\*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Activities of cooperative egg and poultry marketing associations, 1925.

A preliminary report. [By R. H. Elsworth] 1926. 8 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Changes in the value of farm real estate in the United States, 1920-25.

A preliminary report. By E. H. Wiecking. 1926. 44 p.

Correlation theory and method applied to agricultural research. By Bradford B. Smith. 1926. 102 p.

Cotton crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. [By] Joseph A. Becker. (For Southwestern political science association meeting, Dallas, Texas, Apr. 2, 1926) 16 p.

Directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life. 1926. 15 p. (Prepared in Division of farm population and rural life)

Economic research as a basis for agricultural adjustments and production programs. By H. R. Tolley and J. W. Tapp. Discussion by Director Sidney B. Haskell. 1926. 11 p.

Paper presented at the annual meeting of the New England research council, Boston, October 15, 1926.

The farm real estate situation, 1920-1926. 1926. 7 p. (Issued by Division of land economics)

Flax; abstracts and list of references of published reports re the uses, soil values, grading, dockage (weed seed), production and marketing of flaxseed, by C. Louise Phillips. 1927. 38 p. (U.S.G.S.A.-GI-41)  
(Issued by Grain investigations)

Price fixing by governments 424 B. C. - 1926 A. D. A selected bibliography, including some references on the principles of price fixing and on price fixing by private organizations. Compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Annie M. Hannay and Emily L. Day. 1926. 149 p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 18)

Publications relating to farm population and rural life. 1926. 5 p.

Relation of efficiency in production to returns from farming. By H. R. Tolley. 1926. 9 p.

Address before the Association of land grant colleges, Washington, D. C., November, 1926.

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\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.





SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHEE PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

- Results of spinning tests of South Carolina cottons (crop of 1925). By H. E. Willis and E. S. Cummings. A preliminary report. 1927. 10 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college)
- Spinning tests of leading varieties of North Carolina cottons (Crop of 1925). By Horace H. Willis. A preliminary report. 1926. 28 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college)
- Standard grades for fire-cured tobacco of U. S. types 22 and 23. 1927. 18 p.
- Statistics of the dairy industry with special reference to the eleven western states. [Compiled by Byron Hunter] 1926. 81 p.
- Subsidiary corporations and cooperative associations. A preliminary report. [By L. S. Hulbert] 1926. 15 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Bureau of Biological Survey

- Dealers in game and ornamental birds. 1926. 6 p. (Bi-458)
- Facts about snakes. 1926. 9 p. (Bi-855)
- Percentage marking of reindeer. By Lawrence J. Palmer. 1926. 8 p. (Bi-905)
- Publications of interest to game breeders. 4 p. (Bi-203)
- Raising domestic rabbits. 1927. 8 p. (Bi-904)

Bureau of Plant Industry

- Banana growing in Florida. By T. Ralph Robinson. [1926] 3 p. (Issued by Office of crop physiology and breeding)
- Culture and uses of the parsnip. By J. H. Beattie. 1926. 3 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)
- The mango in Florida. [Revised by T. Ralph Robinson] [1926] 8 p. (Issued by Office of crop physiology and breeding)
- Peppers. By E. V. Hardenburg. 1926. 4 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Extension Service

- Boys' and girls' 4-H club leader [monthly], v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927. 1927. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension service)





SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Extension Service (Cont'd)

- Clothing construction. Excerpts from 1925 annual reports of state and county extension agents. Comp. by M. C. Wilson. 1927. 21 p. (Extension service circular 34) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Foreign agricultural extension activities. [By] J. M. Stedman. 1926. 26 p. (Extension service circular 23) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension service)
- Kitchen arrangement and equipment. Excerpts from 1925 annual reports of state and county extension agents. Compiled by M. C. Wilson. 1926. 31 p. (Extension service circular 30) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Proceedings, Home-management specialists' section of the conference of central states extension workers, Iowa state college of agriculture, Ames, Iowa, April 26 to 28, 1926. 1926. 18 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Office of Experiment Stations

- Annotated bibliography on the storage of cottonseed and of seed cotton. Prepared by Henry M. Steece. 1926. 13 p.

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AGRICULTURAL REFERENCE LIBRARIAN WANTED

One of the agricultural colleges in the South is in need of an agricultural reference librarian. The position requires a college education and library training. While the salary is only \$1500, living expenses are low. Further information in regard to the position will be supplied on request by the Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DUPLICATES AVAILABLE

Miss Bedinger, the Librarian of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, State College, has a number of duplicates of the following serials. If any libraries lack numbers of these series and will notify Miss Bedinger, she will be glad to supply any numbers which she has available: Deutsche obstbauzeitung; Der pflanzer; Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen gartens, Berlin; Journal d'agriculture pratique; La Revista agricola; Annali della R. stazione sperimentale di agrumicoltura e frutticoltura in Acireale; Bollettino del Laboratorio di zoologia generale, Portici; The Agricultural gazette of New South Wales; Journal of the Department of agriculture of South Australia; publications of the International institute of agriculture, Rome.



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING, 1927

Important Notice

A meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section will be held in connection with the American Library Association conference at Toronto, June 20-25. It is planned to have only one session and to devote this to a general discussion of some problems of agricultural library work rather than to the reading of formal papers. One of the main subjects to be discussed will be the development of cooperative undertakings among agricultural librarians but there are many other problems which need to be discussed. From these we wish to choose those which will be of interest to the greatest number. Among those that have thus far been suggested are the following:

1. Extension of the work of indexing state agricultural statistics.
2. Cooperation of the American Library Association with the Country Life Association of America in bibliographical work.
3. Are printed cards for state experiment station publications needed?
4. Maintenance of exchange mailing lists by agricultural librarians.
5. Cooperation of agricultural libraries with the state library commissions in agricultural library extension work.
6. What printed indexes of U. S. Department of Agriculture publications are most needed?
7. Courses on bibliography and the use of the library in agricultural colleges.

All agricultural librarians are earnestly requested to send word immediately to the Chairman of the Section (Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) in regard to which of these subjects, if any, they wish to have considered, and also to suggest any other subjects they would like to have discussed.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting, as an interchange of constructive ideas among those engaged in similar work will surely be helpful.


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CORRECTION


In AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES for December, there was an error in the first sentence of the next to the last paragraph on page 151. The "Journal of the Department of Agriculture of South Africa" has ceased publication, not the "Journal of Agriculture of South Australia". The volume number was also incorrectly given. Instead of vol. 11, no. 9, it should be vol. 12, no. 5. Please accept our apologies.







# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
WASHINGTON  
D. C.



SOME RECENT ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

"The Farmer and Stock-breeder Manuals" are a new series published in London by Ernest Benn, Ltd., for "The Farmer and Stock-Breeder". The general editor of the series is Harold C. Long of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The scope and character of the series is explained by the editor as follows:

"The volumes in this series are intended to place at the disposal of practical farmers and those who propose to take up agriculture as a profession a summary of the broad scientific principles governing farming on a business basis, and, at the same time, to embody such notes as are necessary to enable these principles to be applied from day to day. With this object, the Manuals have been written as far as possible in non-technical language, and, in order that they may be available at a reasonable price and in a convenient form, all unnecessary detail has been omitted. It is often made a reproach against scientists, and particularly scientists whose province is agriculture, that they do not take sufficient pains to explain what they are doing, and why they are doing it. 'The Farmer and Stock-Breeder\* Manuals have been planned specifically to answer this charge and make available to practical farmers the results of the best scientific thinking and research. In a few cases the principles laid down may be contrary to current practice, but it should be realized that this fact is in reality a testimony to the value of the series. What is new in scientific farming is not only a question of words but of ideas. Ideas discovered from practical experience are of little value, but nothing will be put forward in these Manuals which has not been tested in practice."

The volumes which have thus far been published or announced for early publication are the following: Crop and Stock Improvement, by A. B. Bruce and H. Hunter; The Principles of Dairy-Farming, by G. H. Garrad; The Cattle Breeder's Handbook, by J. A. Scott Watson, James Cameron, and G. H. Garrad; Soils and Fertilizers, by T. A. Hanley and J. A. Bond; Farm Crops, by A. W. Oldershaw and J. Porter; Insect and Fungus Pests, by T. C. F. Fryer and F. T. Brooks; The Pig-Keeper's Handbook, by Charles Crowther and R. H. B. Jesse.

"Diseases of Animals in Relation to Man", by Dr. Thomas W. M. Cameron, who is connected with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is a new volume in "The Modern Health Books" series published by Faber and Gwyer, (Scientific Press) London. The general editor of the series, Professor D. Fraser Harris, in his introduction to the book speaks of it as follows:

"Dr. Cameron's book is an especially interesting addition to this series, because it is in a sense a pioneer book. Although there are technical treatises on animal diseases by the veterinarian and the laboratory worker; and although there are books on the diseases of the horse and the dog for special classes of readers; yet there has not hitherto been written a book precisely similar in scope to this one - a concise discussion of those morbid conditions which are common to men and animals, and on the understanding and control of which so very much of our comfort, health, and prosperity as a nation depends."



## SOME RECENT ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL BOOKS (Cont'd)

"The Meat Industry, A Text-Book for Meat Traders and Others Engaged in the Various Branches of the Meat Industry", by H. B. Cronshaw and D. J. Anthony, published this year by Baillière, Tindall & Cox, London, will, it is believed, be of interest to agriculturists and veterinary students in America. The interesting preface explains the origin and scope of the book as follows:

"One of the outstanding features of modern industry and commerce is the success which has attended the widespread adoption of technical education as a means of assisting young employees to attain proficiency in their particular vocations, and also to broaden their outlook in matters of more general interest. For some time past the meat industry in all its branches - producing, distributing, and retailing - has realized the pressing need of some organized system of vocational education which shall assist its youthful members along the increasingly difficult path to be traversed in attaining the degree of proficiency which is nowadays demanded; to anyone not actually engaged in the meat industry the range of knowledge required of the really expert craftsman is a revelation. During the past few years the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, fully alive to the situation, has taken up this question of education with great enthusiasm... Already a number of centres have started classes for meat-traders, and it may be said with confidence that the movement will spread rapidly to other centres. Undoubtedly this marks the beginning of a new phase in the meat industry, and is one which will have a tremendous influence upon its status, prosperity, and efficiency before many years have passed.. Pioneering work of this description is always replete with difficulties, but the authors were singularly fortunate in having generous assistance and encouragement extended to them... One of the first obstacles encountered was the lack of any text-book suitable for students, and the present work is an attempt to overcome this obstacle... Since vocational education for meat-traders is still in its infancy, special care has been devoted to obtain an essentially elementary treatment of the subject. As the movement gathers strength, it is intended to extend the scope of the work in future editions. The authors believe that the book should also prove useful to Veterinary Surgeons, especially those who are Meat Inspectors, veterinary students who propose specializing in the inspection of foods, agriculturists, and to others whose daily work brings them into contact with the meat industry."

A second, revised and enlarged edition of "The Stockfeeder's Companion", by John Porter, Head of the Agricultural Education Department and Lecturer in Agriculture under the Bucks County Council, England, has been issued this year by Gurney & Jackson, London. The scope of the work can be explained by the following extracts from the author's preface:

"Some excellent books have been written on the subject of Foods and Feeding, but, generally speaking, the language employed is rather too technical to be readily understood by farmers in general, or even students at Farm Institutes; hence the writer has felt, for some time, that an attempt should be made to write in simpler language a small book on the various problems which either directly or indirectly affect the Stockfeeder. In fact, considerable pains have been taken to present the information in a way that will be really helpful to the feeder of stock. Another feature of the book is that the feeding trials referred to are almost entirely British. Matters of purely scientific interest have, as a rule, been omitted, and a new 'approximate method' of building up rations, devised by the writer, has been introduced, which should be a great help to feeders."

## SOME RECENT ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL BOOKS (Cont'd)

"The Dying Peasant and the Future of his Sons", by J. W. Robertson Scott, has just been published by Williams & Norgate, Ltd., London. It was interesting to note the reasons for this rather startling title and for the author's method of treatment of his subject which he gives in the introduction:

"The problem of a rural book is to get it read by people who are not rural. Therefore I beat the drum before my publishers' booth with the most arresting title I can think of. How many peasants can be found in England to-day? The word peasant (used in relation to our own people) is almost obsolete. It is now difficult to distinguish the farm-worker from the town-worker, either by his clothes or his mind... This book shows what sort of men do the work the smocked peasants did, how they do it, and the terms on which they are willing to go on doing it. If I had gone no farther I should have saved myself a great deal of trouble (though the wages and labour of the farm-worker is in itself a subject so extensive that it fills a Government volume nearly twenty times the size of this book). But pages given to conditions of labour only would have been as sapless as inadequate. In a convincing representation of the farm-worker he must be more than a wage-earner. He must be seen with a wife and children, a home, two votes, and an irregularly functioning mechanism of school, parson, and great house. He must be seen as a human being, the creature of his history, environment, and day. He must be thought about as the main factor in the working out of an agricultural future in which we believe.

"Because in any faithful consideration of the problem of the agricultural worker there cannot be too many points of view, it is, as will be seen from the Table of Contents, on a flying carpet of Fiction that, in the early Chapters, I have found it necessary to take the reader to the Facts. Unillumined by imagination, facts do not amount to much. Thought, without facts to enrich and correct it, becomes tenuous. That an old hand at the tough job of trying to get town and city people to face the realities of rural life should adopt a varied method in this book is his affair only, if he be readable, truthful, and meaty, and his reader shall, in the end, receive a definite impression."

"The Selling Side of Agriculture", by William H. Sessions, is a pamphlet of 70 pages which has recently been published by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., London. It deals quite largely with cooperative selling but the author quite rarely uses the word "cooperation". His views on cooperation and his reason for not using the word he explains as follows in his foreword: "My reason is that a good deal of harm is done by preaching Co-operation as a cure for all the farmer's ills. Co-operation is only good when it is a means to an end and that end is clearly seen and understood. Co-operation will not by itself do anything. Co-operation between a good apple and a bad one only results in two bad apples, and this is very true of business dealings as well... Two men forming a partnership or the starting of a Company will not earn dividends; it is the sound selling idea behind the partnership or Company which brings in the profits. In just the same way for farmers to form a co-operative association will not by itself add to their prosperity. On the other hand, for farmers who see a better way of selling their produce and find they can carry this out better by joining together, a co-operative association may lead to great prosperity. But to see the opening for more profit is the first step; co-operation (if that is the best way) is only the second and less important step."



## SOME RECENT AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"American Agricultural Villages", by Edmund deS. Brunner, Gwendolyn S. Hughes and Marjorie Patten (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1927) is an important addition to the American Literature of Rural Sociology. It is one of the series of American Village Studies undertaken by the Institute of Social and Religious Research which was organized in January, 1921, as the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. The following extracts are taken from the introduction by Edmund deS. Brunner:

"The primary purpose of the present volume is to assemble and interpret field work data about 140 agricultural villages in the United States. For the purpose of this investigation, a village has been defined as a place whose population ranges between 250 and 2,500. By an 'agricultural village' is meant one that is located in a strictly farming area and that acts as a service station to the surrounding countryside. The discussion falls into two main phases: the opening chapters deal with the interrelationship of village and country and attempt not only to show the effect of the recent agricultural depression upon villages, but also to analyze the structure of the village community and to discuss the interrelationships of village and open-country dwellers. The later chapters present in detail data about the economic, social and religious life of villages ... The present volume is the third in the series that embodies the results of the Institute's study of American agricultural villages. Two previous volumes have been published: 'A Census Analysis of American Villages', by C. Luther Fry (December, 1925), which presents a special tabulation of the 1920 Census data on 177 villages, and 'American Villagers', also by Dr. Fry (May, 1926), which attempts to interpret the significance of those data. A summary volume is in preparation which will attempt to synthesize and interpret the entire findings of the study and is designed primarily for classroom use in departments of sociology, in theological seminaries and summer schools. Also based in large part upon data obtained in the course of the Village Study is 'United Churches', by Elizabeth R. Hooker (November, 1926), which deals with problems of local church union in rural America."

Library workers will be particularly interested in the paragraphs relating to libraries which are contained in the chapter on 'Village Social Organizations', pages 215 to 222.\* These paragraphs were written largely by Elizabeth Wootten, of the field staff of the Survey.

"The Farmer's Campaign for Credit", by Clara Eliot, Instructor in Economics in Barnard College, Columbia University, has been issued this year by D. Appleton & Company, New York. The following extract from the author's preface explains the scope of the book:

"The following chapters deal with a few aspects of a large problem, the problem of the position of the farmer in our financial order. That this is a problem is not to be denied. Fundamentally it is probably due to the position in which agriculture, carried on by individualistic methods, finds itself in an economic machine where other key industries are administered under concentrated control. More directly, however, it is due to difficulties which the farmers have felt to be laid upon them by deficiencies in the financial machinery as such. The present study is an effort to analyze these difficulties, to see how, and to what extent, the farmers have been justified in their sense of being discriminated against by the financial mechanism, and especially to evaluate the measures which have been taken or proposed to meet the difficulties."

\* See pages 28-31 of this number.

## SOME RECENT AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

"Rural Life at the Crossroads", by Macy Campbell, Head of the Department of Rural Education, Iowa State Teachers College, has been issued this year by Ginn & Company. The following extract is taken from the foreword of the book by Homer H. Seerley, President of the Iowa State Teachers College:

"Having had the opportunity to investigate the text of this book as it was prepared for publication, I know that these chapters cover effectively the most difficult educational and social problems of America. The developing and inspiring of the coming generation of farm owners, farm operators, farm tenants, farm laborers, and farm children are the ends sought by this vital, practical, thought-producing contribution to rural sociology, economics and education. As the head of the department of rural education in Iowa State Teachers College for eleven busy years, as a worker in rural public schools all his life, as a student of rural conditions in all parts of the United States, as an authority on rural problems because of the thoughtful and persistent attention he has given to the conditions underlying the problems, no one has a better right to be heard with confidence than this man of the common people, this man of sincere devotion to the service of humanity and of genuine accomplishment in the field of education in which he has won conspicuous recognition at home and abroad."

"Farmers of Forty Centuries, or Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea and Japan", by F. H. King, which was originally privately printed in 1911, at Madison, Wisconsin, by Mrs. F. H. King after the death of Prof. King, has recently been republished by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. The title page of the new edition states that it is edited by J. P. Bruce (Professor of Chinese in the University of London) but there is no preface of the editor explaining what changes, if any, have been made in the original edition. The publishers' paper cover to the book gives the following information:

"This famous book of agricultural travel was first privately printed by the author. The book has been reset and reprinted as a standard account of how these farmers have been able to provide materials for food and clothing on such small areas, at so low a price, for five hundred millions of people for four thousand years, and how they now live and work in the fields and among the crops. Beyond its scientific interest this work is an account of travel and reveals a personality of unusual interest."

The original edition contained 248 illustrations in the text. The new edition contains 209 illustrations.

"Diminishing Returns in Agriculture", by F. Lester Patton, Professor of Economics, Hamilton College, has recently been published by the Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York City. It is number 284 in the series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" edited by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University. The scope and object of the book is explained by the author in the preface:

"The following essay is not a discussion of theories of diminishing returns, nor does it aim to describe their history and development. Rather, it represents an attempt to discover what light can be shed by the results of certain agricultural experiments on the problem of securing a more precise foundation of the conventional law of diminishing returns as applied to experimental agriculture. This, however, is only the primary object. In addition



## SOME RECENT AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

to it, an endeavor is made in the present essay to discover the factors responsible for the logically demonstrable rise and fall of returns in agricultural enterprise. A third and final object is to show, by means of the presentation of some statistics of the past history of agricultural productivity and some arguments in refutation of certain views as to its future, the apparent lack of foundation for the belief in a temporal process of diminishing returns in agriculture." A brief bibliography is given on pages 96-97.

"Our Furry Friends", by Robert Watson and Frank G. Ashbrook, is a booklet recently published for free distribution by the National Association of the Fur Industry (242 West 30th Street, New York) in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The booklet, which is in verse, is written especially for boys and girls, the purpose being to interest the youth of this country in the conservation of fur-bearing animals. In this connection it may be of interest also to add that 30 lantern slides and a brief lecture on fur animals, besides a number of bulletins and leaflets, can be obtained from the Division of Fur Resources, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A brief useful index to the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1901-1925 has been prepared by V. E. Nylin and published as the November, December, 1926, and January, 1927, number of "The Visitor", a periodical published by the Division of Agricultural Education, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul. The index referred to is entitled "Bibliography of United States Department of Agriculture Yearbooks, 1901-1925". The various articles in the Yearbooks for these years have been brought together under various large headings such as Animal Husbandry, Biology, Crops, Forestry, etc. As explained in the introduction, "Many school libraries contain numerous volumes of the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbooks. In many places the books have not been used as efficiently as they might be, since the variety of material in each book is so great that there is much delay in finding the volume containing the needed information". It was to meet this need that the bibliography was prepared. It is recommended by the compiler that the copy of "The Visitor" which contains the list be pasted on the inside cover of the 1925 Yearbook where it will be convenient for reference whenever material in the Yearbooks is to be found.

There is now in preparation a paper entitled "A Bibliography of Biographies of Entomologists", by J. S. Wade, of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It will appear some time this year in the Annals of the Entomological Society of America. Each entry will include the usual information, viz., name of entomologist, dates of birth and death, name of author of reference, name, volume, page and date of the periodical or other publication in which reference appears. Portraits and bibliographies where present also will be indicated. Especial effort is being made to assemble all of the more important references, exclusive of those now living, of all entomologists who have done important work, whether in this country or in the Old World. For some years past there has been a rather steady demand for a work of this general character for use of under-graduate students in entomology in agricultural colleges and universities.

## RECENT HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

A new edition of that beautifully illustrated English work entitled "The Art and Craft of Garden Making", by Thomas H. Mawson, assisted by E. Prentice Mawson, has been published by B. T. Batsford, London. The American agents are Chas. Scribner's Sons. A fine tribute to the art of gardening is given in the first three paragraphs of the author's preface:

"It is no small gratification to me that a fifth edition of this work is called for; in ordinary peaceful times it would have been published years ago. The period which has elapsed between the expiration of the fourth edition and the appearance of the fifth has been one of unrest calculated to retard the sale of a book of this character.

"But now that the extreme tension has passed, and we are at least assured of tolerable safety, it may be said that the soundest asset against strife and unrest is to quicken the pleasures of reflection and imagination, which are what a garden and its peaceful occupations foster. Being in itself the place 'where all things differ yet they all agree', a garden maintains that sense of unity in variety which is what is needed after a period of drilled uniformity.

"Whilst supplying every incentive to economy and healthy activity, it ministers to the more clamant demands of beauty and fragrance, the audience chamber of romance and reflection, which are as insistent to our being as material supplies. These are the qualities which produce contentment and stabilize nations, cities, and homes. Our individual lives then fit suitably into the larger landscapes, so to speak, and are received into the bosom of all things, with happy facility."

"The Flower Garden Day by Day", by Mrs. Francis King, which has been published in 1927 by Frederick A. Stokes Company, contains some unusual book lists. It may be of interest to give here the titles of the various lists: January. Books on Garden Design; February. Reference and Practical Books; March. Books on Spring Flowers; April. Books on Garden Color; May. Books on Flowering Shrubs and Trees; June. Books on the Rose; July. Books on Special Flowers; August. Books of Delight in Gardening; September. Books on Foreign Gardens; October. Books on Gardening in Various Parts of America; November. Miscellaneous Books; December. Books to Give at Christmas.

In the preface the author speaks of the lists in a way which shows her love of books as well as gardens: "The book-lists for each month are not set down as best books, favorite books, representative books; they have been found to have life and value - some of them may have to be hunted for - and all are books that for one reason or another I have come to like and to enjoy. In these lists lie treasures of garden help, garden beauty and garden pleasure, and it is hoped that the titles may speak to those to whom the occupations of reading and gardening seem to go hand in hand."

The Yearbook of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, just published, contains several practical articles. Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, of Montreal, has contributed a paper on rock gardening in which there is much interest but a meager American literature. Prof. Richard Wellington, of the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., has written on strawberry growing. There is also a bibliography of Marshall Pinckney Wilder as a horticulturist, compiled by the Librarian, Dorothy St. J. Manks, from scattered sources in periodicals and the publications of societies.



## NOTES ON PERIODICALS

"Periodicals of International Importance, A Selection of 600 Useful in Libraries Everywhere", compiled by Edith M. Phelps, assisted by Eleanor E. Ball, is a useful pamphlet of 28 pages which has recently been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. The list on agriculture, forestry, horticulture, and stock raising contains 53 titles, of which 30 are foreign. The American agricultural periodicals contained in the list are the following: American Bee Journal; American Fertilizer; American Forests and Forest Life; American Fruit Grower; American Society of Agronomy Journal; Better Fruit; Breeder's Gazette; Country Gentleman; Experiment Station Record; Field Illustrated; Gardeners' Chronicle of America; Gleanings in Bee Culture; La Hacienda; Hoard's Dairyman; Journal of Agricultural Research; Journal of Dairy Science; Journal of Heredity; Pennsylvania State Farmer; Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer; Soil Science; U. S. Dept. of Agric. Publications; World Agriculture.

Some agricultural librarians are inclined to question why the two Pennsylvania items were included, particularly the Pennsylvania State Farmer, published by the students of the School of Agriculture of Pennsylvania State College. Neither of these seems of any greater international importance than a number of other state farm journals such as the Rural New Yorker, the Iowa Homestead, the Ohio Farmer, and the Wisconsin Agriculturist. It is also rather surprising not to find in the list Wallace's Farmer which pays particular attention to the economic phases of agriculture.

The Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, vol. 12, no. 2, January, 1927, is devoted to a discussion of the "Problems of Prosperity". The subject is treated under three main heads: I. Better Economic Organization of Agriculture; II. Installment Purchasing, Its Merits and Demerits; III. The prospects of Industrial Civilization. The volume is edited by Parker Thomas Moon.

The Journal of the American Society of Agronomy for January, 1927, Vol. 19, no. 1), is of particular interest to librarians as it is devoted to a symposium on "Publication of the Results of Agronomic Research". The main articles are as follows: 1. Should the Results of Agronomic Research be Published in Bulletins, or in Scientific Journals, or Both? R. W. Thatcher; 2. The Technical Bulletin as a Writer Sees It. Carleton R. Ball; 3. Characteristics of a Good Journal Article. M. C. Merrill; 4. Methods of Graphic Representation of Experimental Data. J. D. Lockett; 5. Making Photographs for Illustration in Published Articles. C. H. Hanson; 6. The Popular Presentation of the Results of Agronomic Research. J. F. Cox.

A statement of Dr. Thatcher's in his article explains one of the difficulties which libraries as well as agronomists have in maintaining complete files of bulletins. He says: "Partly for reasons of economy and partly because the widespread promiscuous distribution of free bulletins to recipients who have little or no interest in them has tended to bring them into light esteem if not actual disrepute, the earlier practice of building up large mailing lists for bulletins has now been largely done away with. Some stations maintain no mailing lists at all, and send their bulletins only in response to individual requests for them. Thus, it happens that it is almost an impossibility for an agronomist to be sure now that he will receive automatically anything like a complete file of the bulletins of the state experiment stations which report results of agronomic research."

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS' CLASSIFICATION FOR DOCUMENTS  
By William H. Powers, Librarian, South Dakota State College of Agriculture  
and Mechanic Arts.

While the reading of the December number of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES is fresh in my mind, I am prompted to send a note on Miss Doggett's statement that Clemson has adopted the Superintendent of Documents' classification for documents.

Doubtless the use of the Superintendent of Documents' classification is logical enough, at least for depository libraries, if the library keeps its documents as a unit. But more important than logic is practical use. In some groups we find the Documents' classification convenient enough, but there are difficulties.

1. Some publications have been changed from one department to another. The Agricultural reports until 1862 were issued by the Interior. The Weather Bureau functioned under the Smithsonian Institution, also under the War Department. The Wheeler surveys were made by the War Department, but they belong with the Hayden and Powell surveys. Some of the reports of the Entomological Commission belong to the Interior. The list of such shiftings is a long one.

2. Some of the assignments to departments are made by logic not obvious. Public Health to the Treasury is a puzzler. Vocational Education one would like to see shelved with the publications of the Education Bureau. Do astronomical calculations belong to the Navy or to Commerce?

3. The convenience alike, both of pages and of public, requires that works belonging to the same field shall be shelved together. Such grouping is an absolute impossibility with the Documents' classification. At least mildly interesting would be the remarks of an agricultural investigator who would be sent from the 630's to the A's among the documents to find a report of the Secretary, to find then that he must go to the I's; or if it were an early volume on the weather, that he might have to locate it in the War Department. Of course the catalog can give the location but giving the location will not eliminate the labor involved in getting together the volumes which the patron might reasonably expect to find together. Nor could much relief be secured by disregarding the classification and bringing together say on the shelves the Wheeler and the other surveys. Think of the labor of pages in learning just when War documents went with Interior under the head of Geology or Geography. It would be like a deliberate return, on the part of a people who had in use a phonetic spelling, to the incongruities of their ancestors.

The expression of any feeling was not the intent of the writer, but simply to point out a few reasons why in a general library the Documents' classification is inconvenient.

Note of the Editor: If any other agricultural libraries have used the Superintendent of Documents' classification for their documents, it would be helpful to know what their experience has been. Possibly some modifications in the classification have been worked out to meet the difficulties to which Prof. Powers calls attention.



## LIBRARIES IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES

The following extracts, which were largely written by Elizabeth Wootten of the field staff of the Institute of Social & Religious Research, are taken from the chapter on Village Social Organizations in "American Agricultural Villages" by E. deS. Brunner, Gwendolyn S. Hughes, and Marjorie Patten.

"This study bears out the statement of Mr. William S. Learned, of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation, that 'less than one-half of the population of the United States has direct access to centers where good library service could possibly exist'.

"Only seventy-nine, or 56 per cent, of the 140 villages studied have libraries of any kind. Expecially does Mr. Learned's statement hold true in the forty-seven villages of less than 1,000 in population, as only 30 per cent of these have library facilities.

"The percentage of libraries to villages studied differs widely in the four geographical regions. Of the twenty-two places in the Far West, 86 per cent have libraries, and of the sixty in the Middle West 65 per cent have libraries. The southern and Middle Atlantic regions show poorer records - only 41 per cent of the Middle Atlantic and 31 per cent of the southern villages have such institutions [excluding school libraries].

"In the establishment of these libraries the women's clubs play an important role. In the four regions they established more than one-third of the seventy-nine libraries, although many have since become Carnegie or town institutions. Only four of the total number were organized by regular library associations.

"Often voluntary workers from these clubs take charge of the libraries in their infancy and foster them until they can join the ranks of those having 'paid workers'. Of the libraries studied, three-fourths supply for themselves at least partial service of this kind. In this respect again, the Middle West and the Far West lead; 85 per cent of the middle-western libraries have some regular paid service, and 89.5 per cent of the far-western institutions, while in the South less than one-half and in the Middle Atlantic about two-thirds of the libraries avail themselves of the services of regularly paid librarians.

"It is true that the rural librarian is often a mere stamper of books borrowed. Frequently she serves without pay and is untrained for the work. She sees that the books returned are put back on the shelves. She admonishes the noisy little readers who are the best acquainted with the rural libraries. But she is not always the alert, interested person who says to the borrower, 'Have you read this new book? It's about \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ just brought it back and he liked it so much'. Mr. Learned says that 'the acquisition of knowledge is forbidding for many chiefly because it is housed in books. It takes one who knows books to sell the idea of reading worthwhile books, and to overcome the reluctance of people to seek information'.

### Buildings

"Separate buildings house forty of the seventy-nine libraries. The Far West has 63 per cent of such buildings. The other regions follow with 37 per cent in the Middle West, 33 per cent in the Middle Atlantic and 22 per cent in the South. It is not always the best towns, however, that have the best libraries. One community in Northwest Iowa, which, according to the inhabitants, is slowly dying from bank failure and land speculation, has a dingy little upstairs library

## LIBRARIES IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES (Cont'd)

that is the leading institution of the town. The Woman's Club has charge of it and the ladies take turns in giving librarian service. As soon as the doors are open there begins a steady stream of boys and girls, men and women, both from town and country, to read and borrow books. It is a library poor in equipment but rich in service...

### Books and Circulation

"The libraries studied in the South were invariably small. Of the nine, seven have fewer than 1,000 books each. Of the twelve in the Middle Atlantic region ten libraries range from 1,500 to 6,500 volumes each, while the other two have more than 6,500. Five of the thirty-nine Middle West libraries are small, reporting fewer than 1,000 volumes each; sixteen have from 1,000 to 3,000; seven have from 3,000 to 5,000; and eleven have from 5,000 to 10,000 volumes each. Only two of the Far West villages report fewer than 1,000 volumes; six report from 1,000 to 3,000; eight from 3,000 to 5,000; and three from 5,000 to 18,000 volumes.

"More than one-half of the sixty-eight libraries that reported on new books acquired fewer than 200 during the preceding year. There seems to be no correlation between the number of volumes in the libraries and the number purchased during their last fiscal year. Many times the addition of books is left for local clubs that contribute a small part of their budget each year for this purpose, and often the source is a book canvass and the result very like the contents of the proverbial missionary barrel. Such methods may augment the number of volumes, but they contribute little to the attempt to make cultural centers of libraries.

"The range in hours of service per week runs from less than two to sixty-six hours. Again the extremes are found in the Far West and in the South, the former region having fifteen of the twenty-two libraries that are open from twelve to thirty-eight hours a week.

"In attempting to serve the open-country part of their communities it was found that village libraries were faced with real difficulties, which very few of them had been able to overcome. Farmers often lack leisure time for reading and village libraries lack the funds to extend their services to any great distance from the center, while few of them have librarians with the ambition or the ability to organize such extension service. The result is that the farmer's table is often bare of books, though it may be piled high with magazines, farm journals, bulletins and mail-order catalogues.

"In twenty-eight middle-western villages where reports were available the book borrowers numbered 16,795 out of a total population of 38,173, or 44 per cent, which was higher than the national average. But in the open country surrounding these twenty-eight villages the population was estimated at 47,984 and the number of country borrowers was only 5,658, or 12 per cent of the population.

"In the five southern villages reporting on library circulation the number of borrowers was very low, 7 per cent in the villages, while in the country contiguous to these communities there were only eighteen borrowers for an estimated population of 16,366, or 0.1 per cent of the population.

"In the Far West there were reports for all nineteen libraries. The total population of the villages studied was 24,579, and the number of borrowers 10,282, or 42 per cent of the village residents. The estimated



## LIBRARIES IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES (Cont'd)

country population was 28,535 and the number of borrowers 2,277, or 8 per cent of the population.

"The proportion of population borrowing books in the Middle Atlantic region was not available.

"Thirty-two libraries in the middle-western area, giving figures for 1924, reported a circulation of 338,628 volumes, an average of three books per inhabitant. This same average held in the Middle Atlantic region, increased to 3.6 in the Far West and dropped to 1.1 in the South.

"In all four regions reports showed that from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the books in the libraries were fiction. Thirteen reported from 75 per cent to 100 per cent as fiction. The region having the highest proportion in this class was the South. In the other three regions the majority of the libraries reported from 50 per cent to 75 per cent fiction.

### Funds

"The support of the libraries was found to come from public funds, private funds or a combination of both. In the Middle West, Far West and Middle Atlantic regions the largest number, thirty-five in all, were supported by both public and private funds; in the South all but three were privately supported. In the Middle West eleven of the eighteen institutions supported by public and private funds were Carnegie organizations, and in the Far West five of the nine were aided by the Carnegie funds.

"Fees for the partial support of the libraries were collected in thirty-three of the seventy-nine villages. In eleven cases the fees were demanded of all borrowers, both village and open-country, but in twenty-two cases they were exacted only from those living in the open country. In many of these cases, however, the fees were not demanded of school children, even though they lived outside the town. The system of collecting fees was found in each of the four regions.

"Twelve of the seventy-nine libraries had an annual income of less than \$250; twenty-seven received between \$350 and \$1,000; twenty-three between \$1,000 and \$3,750, and seventeen made no income report.

### County Library System

"The preceding paragraphs have made it clear that the village library, even where it exists, is far from having solved all of its problems. In an effort to improve the general situation twenty-nine states have passed laws enabling counties to organize county library systems. Two hundred counties in these states have thus far taken advantage of this legislation, and the movement is reported by the American Library Association to be growing rapidly. The county library has its headquarters in the county-seat town, but behind it stand the resources of the state library. Branch libraries and depositories are established in villages and hamlets throughout the county. The branch libraries have their own books but receive loan libraries from the county headquarters at stated intervals. The depositories, which are frequently in private homes or school buildings, handle only consignments of books loaned for a stated length of time, but any person can secure any book in the county or state library by application to the nearest branch of the system. Of the 79 libraries found in the 140 villages studied seven operated under the county library system.

## LIBRARIES IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES (Cont'd)

"Among the states studied in this investigation California has carried the county library system further than any other. Of the nine California villages studied, four have county libraries, three of which are housed in Carnegie buildings. One village has an independent town library at the county seat which gives county-wide borrowing and deposit privileges, and two have independent libraries with no county service, although one of them is in a county that has a library system.

"Among the most appreciated services performed by the county library systems is the ability to supply almost any book desired. In one California village 163 special requests were filled for borrowers and the county system sent 727 new books to the village library during the year. The system doubtless has its imperfections, as may be indicated by the fact that five of the nine California villages studied are not operating under the county library plan. Two criticisms were most frequently leveled against it. One came from the school men who had difficulty in including book funds in their budgets when a county tax had been levied for library purposes. The failure to obtain reference works when needed necessitated many changes in program and occasioned many delays in assigned collateral reading. The other criticisms, that many of the women custodians of the depositories were entirely untrained, while valid, is less important because their hamlets would have received no service at all had it not been for the system.

### What People Read

"Magazines form a large part of reading material of villages. In house-to-house canvasses the question of favorite recreation was asked both in the village and in the country homes. Invariably reading was mentioned more times than any other form of relaxation, though in country homes especially a dearth of books was evident.

"In a survey of 741 households in an Illinois village, it was reported that 918 magazines were subscribed for, approximating one and one-fourth magazines per household. In a Wisconsin village 954 households were surveyed and subscriptions to 1,412 magazines were reported, an average of one and one-half magazines per household. The location of the two communities colored the kind of reading enjoyed. In the former, a typically rural community, the mail-order magazine appeared at the head of the list, with agricultural papers, women's magazines, religious, literary, humorous, illustrated periodicals following in order; in the latter, located near the State University and more urban in its thinking, women's magazines were most popular, followed by literary, illustrated, humorous periodicals. Agricultural, mail-order and religious publications appeared at the foot of the list.

"Interesting results were obtained from questionnaires given to boys and girls in high schools regarding favorite books and authors. Zane Grey held first place among authors most read by boys, and Gene Stratton-Porter by the girls. Both boys and girls in three Middle Atlantic communities named history among the kinds of books they liked best. Stories of adventure were most popular among the boys; modern fiction among the girls.

"In the high school in one middle-western village, located in the same county as the capital of the state and the state university, reading headed the list of favorite recreations of girls. The best modern fiction claimed first place on the lists of books most popular among senior girls, while among senior boys honors were divided between fiction and classics."



## LOAN BOOKS FOR RURAL WORKERS IN CHINA.

With China so much in our thoughts at present, it was of particular interest to note a recent list of books, entitled "Loan Books for Rural Workers, in the University of Nanking Library" which was issued in December, 1926, as Bulletin no. 16 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. The purpose of the Loan Books for Rural Workers, as stated in the pamphlet, "is to make available to those who are responsible for work in Rural China some of the more recent literature in English dealing with various phases - religious, social, economic, and educational - of rural problems". The pamphlet goes on to explain the need for the books as follows: "Interest in many phases of rural life in China by various private and governmental organizations has greatly increased in the last several years. Evidence of this is found in the activities of the National Christian Council of China with its special Committee of the Rural Church and Country Problems; in the activities of individual mission organizations; in the fact that there are now more than seventy college trained men in agriculture and forestry connected with Christian organizations; in the rural activities of the Mass Education Movement; in the rural surveys proposed by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Culture and Education through its Social Research Department and in cooperation with the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City; in the activities and plans of the China International Famine Relief Committee, Peking, and in various proposals which have been made for the use of Indemnity Funds expected to be allocated for educational purposes."

Two books may be borrowed at one time. The time of the loan is approximately one month. The cost of transportation both ways is paid by the borrower. The twenty-nine titles comprising the list of loan books are divided into four definite groups of rural interests as follows: Rural Church, Rural Sociology, Agricultural Economics, and Rural Education. They were carefully selected from a much larger number "because of their application - in some cases quite direct, in other cases less direct - to conditions and problems in China". Each title is followed by a brief interesting review. The following review of "The Story of John Frederic Oberlin" by Augustus Field Beard is a typical example: "After reading the Gospels containing the accounts of the teachings and life of Jesus as the basis for rural evangelistic work, I should heartily recommend, as a next step in preparation for the rural ministry, this biography of Oberlin. Any missionary in rural work who can read it without wanting to be a second Oberlin, should immediately make another careful reading of Christ's ministry to man's every need. It is a fascinating story of one of the world's greatest home missionaries and rural pastors." The list will be suggestive to library workers who are called upon to make similar lists on rural sociology subjects.

## NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL CONGRESSES

Under the auspices of the Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France, two international congresses are to be held in 1927, the centenary year of the Society. The Fédération Nationale des Sociétés d'Horticulture and the Société des Amis des Roses are to have a meeting and exposition on May 25th, and the Société Pomologique de France and the Société Française des Chrysanthémistes are to have a meeting and exposition on October 29th.

## FROM OUR LETTER BOX

### Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting

"All of the topics listed on page 18 of the January number of Agricultural Library Notes are worthy of discussion at the forthcoming meeting at Toronto. I shall not be able to attend the meeting but I hope to be able to read the proceedings. I am particularly interested in topics 1, 3, 5 and 7. I think that cards should be printed for state agricultural experiment station publications." (From Mr. Whitman Davis, Librarian, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College).

"I like your idea of having general topics for discussion rather than formal papers. The plan works well at our meetings of New England College Librarians. Your topics are pertinent also. I am sending you a copy of our Library Lantern which we use to promote good books and reading among the students. Either as an adjunct to topic seven or as an extra topic, I would suggest the following: 'The business of the agricultural library to promote the reading of good books'." (From Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian, University of New Hampshire).

"It is good news that the Agricultural Libraries Section is ready to undertake cooperative bibliographical aid. I feel sure that nothing will forward the work of library extension more than to prove to the rural workers that librarians can help and are ready to help in all kinds of ways.

"I hope Library Extension may be represented at the International Country Life Meeting this summer. If you or other agricultural librarians attend, could you not represent the Agricultural Libraries Section quite officially?

"As you suggested, I have added the agricultural librarians to our extension mailing list and have already had some very good results. For instance, in South Carolina some of the literature was passed on to a state home demonstration worker who is carrying on under the Purnell Act a problem in the use of leisure time which will show interest and demand for reading.

"This makes me wonder whether at Toronto a few moments might be given to a discussion of what agricultural librarians can do to further library extension." (From Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant, Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association).

### Duplicate Public Documents

"In the course of time we have accumulated a goodly number of U. S. Documents in duplicate, for which we have no need. I do not know what to do with them. Many of them are such that no individual would want to keep them permanently and yet I hesitate to destroy them. It seems to me that the Superintendent of Documents could handle these to better advantage than could others and that we ought to be permitted to return all duplicates under frank of the Superintendent. The same should apply to state agricultural experiment stations. If they would agree to care for all duplicates returned to them, then the libraries of the country would have little trouble in completing their files. However, I can see that this might become a burden to an overloaded staff. Some way ought to be provided whereby all duplicates of documents, whether federal or state, might be preserved for future calls." (From Mr. Whitman Davis, Librarian, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College).



## FROM OUR LETTER BOX (Cont'd)

### Exchanges

"Mr. Severance's article on exchanges in the January number of Agricultural Library Notes emphasizes the importance of a central distributing agency for college publications. In this connection I wish to say that the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College established The Service Bureau in 1917 through which all publications can be secured by outside institutions." (From Mr. Whitman Davis, Librarian, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College).

### Some activities of the Oregon State Agricultural College Library

"The Oregon Retail Merchants' Association recently met for a week on our campus for a study of their problems. The faculty of the School of Commerce, in cooperation with the committees of the association, prepared outlines for the different groups representing the various branches of the retail trade. The outlines were used as a basis for discussion by members in the group sections. Somewhat the same plan was adopted as that used by our Extension Service in submitting agricultural programs for discussion in different counties. The conclusions reached by these study groups will, I understand, be published by the Extension Service of the college in the future. The library cooperated as best it could in this conference by assembling material and putting a seminar room at the disposal of the delegate merchants. We also placed several tables in the Stack Room and allowed them stack permits so they could do as much research work as they wished in connection with their study. The School of Commerce sent over typewriters for which we furnished tables so that those who wished to bring their stenographers and dictate notes for their outlines could do so. It is quite probable that this conference will be an annual event, and we are looking forward to some helpful published conclusions as a result of their group studies.

"The college holds an Educational Exposition once each year, designed to show the work of the college from a vocational guidance viewpoint. The high schools from all over the State send selected delegates whose duty it is to study the facilities of the college and get all the information possible helpful towards choosing a vocation, observing the different kinds of work given at the college. The college brings speakers from other states who are specialists in vocational guidance, who conduct group conferences on all types of vocations, which makes the work helpful to the young people in deciding whether they wish to follow vocations for which they might receive preparation in this college or any other. The library always prepares some exhibits each year. Our exhibits are designed mainly to portray the general work and facilities of the Library, but a few exhibits of books on special topics were made, particularly a collection of popular science works and a collection of new books on vocational guidance. These collections included interesting biographies of men and women prominent in various fields of work or service. We also loaned some special collections to the Department of Landscape Gardening and the School of Home Economics to be used as a part of their exhibits in their buildings." (From Miss Lucy M. Lewis, Librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College).

FROM OUR LETTER BOX (Cont'd)

Fire at Colorado State Agricultural College

"We had a fire with a loss of \$110,000 on the 28th of January. During the war the College took money planned for buildings and used it for barracks for the soldier training. Since the war it has been necessary to use these barracks for college work. In the north barrack were housed the animal husbandry department, the veterinary department and the state dairy commission. The north barrack probably caught from something that went wrong in the laboratory of the dairy commission. As it was at noon, no one was in the building and the fire was discovered by some soldiers going by. The loss in books to the animal husbandry group was about 1,500 volumes. These are mostly herd books which can not be replaced. The loss in books to the veterinary department was about 500 volumes, most of which were magazines. There was a fire in another section of town and the fire department was so delayed in arriving that the south barrack caught. This was the military department and it had about a quarter of a million of government material in it. This was saved with the exception of about a thousand dollars. The loss is a very serious one." (From Miss Charlotte A. Baker, Librarian, Colorado State Agricultural College).

Note of the Editor: Possibly some agricultural college libraries have duplicate herd books and veterinary journals which they would be willing to offer to Miss Baker to help her in replacing the files which have been destroyed.

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SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE  
at Land-Grant Colleges.

The announcements of summer courses in library science given in the March 1 issue of the "Library Journal" include four from land-grant colleges, namely, the following: The University of New Hampshire, under Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian; the University of Wisconsin, under Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Principal, Library School; the University of Minnesota, under Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian; and the Colorado State Agricultural College, under Miss Charlotte A. Baker, Librarian. A few announcements were received too late to include in the March 1 issue of the "Library Journal". It is probable that among them was the announcement from the Library School of the University of Illinois, another land-grant college. It is hoped that sometime one of the library schools will give some special courses for agricultural library workers.

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DAY

Hearings were held on January 14, 1927, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to consider Senate Joint Resolution 65, introduced by Senator Capper to provide for a National Agricultural Day. The day which has been suggested is the first Thursday in October of each year.



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during February, 1927, exclusive of current issues of serials.\*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- Agricultural economics literature. [monthly] v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927.  
(Prepared by the staff of the Library)  
(Supersedes the Library supplement to the B. A. E. news, the last number of which was published December 28, 1926)
- Bulk handling of grain. By E. N. Bates. 1926. 4 p. (USGSA-GI-40) (Issued by Office of grain investigations)
- The Division of cooperative marketing. An outline relating to the activities and staff of the Division of cooperative marketing. 1927. 5 p.  
(Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Marketing Florida celery - season of 1926 - Summary by R. L. Sutton. 1927. 22 p. (Issued by Market news service)
- Practices and costs of cotton gin operation in a selected section of North Carolina, 1924-25. A preliminary report. 1927. 21 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Bureau of Biological Survey

- Publications of the Bureau of biological survey available for general distribution. 1926. (Bi-161 [rev.] Jan. 1927). 2 p.

Bureau of Chemistry

- Making maple cream. [Rev. Jan. 1927] 5 p.

Office of Experiment Stations

- Reports on corn-improvement projects in the twelve states adopting this as a regional problem under the Furnell act. [1927?] 26 p.

Extension Service

- Agricultural education publications of the Department of agriculture classified for the use of teachers. 1927. 4 p. (C.L.1 rev. Feb. 1927)  
(Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)
- Rural engineering, farm shop work and manual arts. [A list of representative texts and references which have been prepared for the use of teachers. Rev. Jan. 1927] 4 p. (Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

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\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.

## SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

### Extension Service (Cont'd)

Saying it in the woods. A practical exemplification of public relations in forestry. By Johsua A. Cope. [1927] 7 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Paper read at the annual meeting of the Society of American foresters, Dec. 29, 1926, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Texts and references for secondary schools. Agronomy. [rev. Jan. 1927] 3 p. (Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

Texts and references for secondary schools. Dairy husbandry. [rev. Jan. 1927] 5 p. (Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

Texts and references for secondary schools. Economic entomology. [rev. Jan. 1927] 2 p. (Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

Texts and references for secondary schools. General agriculture. [rev. Jan. 1927] 2 p. (Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

### Bureau of Plant Industry

Air-cooler apple storage houses. By J. R. Magness. [1927] 7 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Directions for using hydrochloric acid solution for removing arsenate of lead residue from apples and pears. [1927] 3 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

A mechanical apparatus for treating apples and pears for the removal of spray residue. [1927] 9 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Removal of spray residue from apples and pears. [Compiled by J. R. Magness] [1927?] 10 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)


### Bureau of Public Roads

The history and development of road building in the United States. By Thos. H. MacDonald. [1927] 54 p.


Paper read at the Annual convention of the American society of civil engineers, Oct. 6, 1926, Philadelphia, Pa.







# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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ISSUED MONTHLY  
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AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
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D.C.



NEW BOOKS

"The Farm; What Nature has done to make farming profitable; What Man must do to make it profitable and permanent; What interest Society must take in the enterprise", by Eugene Davenport, Dean and Professor Emeritus, University of Illinois, is the title of an interesting new volume in the Rural Science Series (Macmillan Co., N.Y.). The editor of this series, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, has written an interesting preface to the book from which the following extracts are taken.

"Thirty years ago I had the good fortune to be associated with a book on practical farming that also presented the author's philosophy of the subject and which is still a notable text. This was 'The Fertility of the Land', by I. P. Roberts, then Director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University and yet a tiller of the soil. ... A generation has passed. A bewildering wealth of discovery and invention has been placed at the disposal of the farmer. Agriculture has taken its place as one of the major recognized affairs of men, even beyond its importance in providing food and fiber. A new book is needed to evaluate the changing situation. I therefore asked my college mate and lifelong friend, Eugene Davenport, to prepare it. I wanted, moreover, to catch the spirit and philosophy of the man and to hold it secure between the covers of a book; for here has been a rich and productive life and one that has moved with conscious forethought and purpose. Before he became a teacher of agriculture, Davenport had ten years after college on the home farm; the imprint of that experience has remained all his life. He has passed from teacher and experimenter to author and to the directorship of one of our greatest colleges of agriculture at a time when it was in the making; now he is back again on the home farm, a farmer with a deep background and with ripe experience in thirty years of recognized leadership; and here is his book. ... As the author writes me, 'This text has been prepared not as a handbook of approved detail practice, but rather as a discussion of the principles controlling agricultural operations that concern the farm and the farmer who is interested in objectives and the long look ahead, expecting to shape and reshape his methods according to the findings of further research'. I like this book because it puts agriculture against the affairs and contests of the time and explains what it means, and specially because it sets the farm in its proper place in nature. I trust it will stimulate others of our ripe men to leave us their wisdom."

"Historic Ravenswood, Its Founders and Its Cattle", by Dr. John Ashton, is an interesting volume which has recently been privately published by Mr. N. Nelson Leonard, present owner of "Ravenswood". It is a valuable contribution to the history of the livestock industry of this country. Only fifty copies of the work were published. The last one of these has recently been presented to the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture by Mr. Leonard, the grandson of Nathaniel Leonard, who "founded Ravenswood Farm in 1825 and was the first man to import pedigreed Shorthorn cattle to the state of Missouri and to that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River".



## NEW BOOKS (Cont'd)

"The Gladiolus and Its Culture; How to Propagate, Grow and Handle Gladioli Outdoors and Under Glass", by Alvin C. Beal, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University, and "The Iris, A Treatise on the History, Development, and Culture of the Iris for the Amateur Gardener", by John C. Wister, President of the American Iris Society, are two additions this year to the series entitled "Farm and Garden Library" edited by Frank A. Waugh and published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York.

"Book of Landscape Gardening, Treatise on the General Principles Governing Outdoor Art; With Sundry Suggestions for Their Application in the Commoner Problems of Gardening", by Frank A. Waugh, Professor of Landscape Gardening, Massachusetts Agricultural College, has recently been issued by the Orange Judd Publishing Co. It is the third edition of Prof. Waugh's book entitled simply "Landscape Gardening" which was first issued in 1899 when the author was only thirty years of age. A second edition was published in 1908. Librarians will be sorry that the author thought it necessary to change the title in this new edition. It may be of interest to give here the author's preface to the new edition:

"When this book was first published, twenty-seven years ago, it was the work of an <sup>in</sup>experienced boy. The fact that it found a market at that time was not surprising considering the meagerness of the literature then current in the field of landscape gardening. The more remarkable observation is that it should continue to find readers now after more than a quarter of a century has wholly changed the aspect of landscape art in this country and after hundreds of very excellent books have been added to our store. Yet since there seem to be a good many persons who still find this elementary treatise useful it seems only fair to present a new edition with such revisions as experience may suggest. The real problem lies in making timely additions without destroying the freshness of a youthful book."

The interesting list of "Books on Landscape Gardening" given on pages 227-233 is reprinted in this issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, pages 43-45.

"Balancing the Farm Output, A Statement of the Present Deplorable Conditions of Farming, Its Causes, and Suggested Remedies", by W. J. Spillman, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently been issued by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York. It contains 126 pages.

"Making the Most of Agriculture - Efficient Marketing - Profitable Farming - Worthwhile Living", by Theodore Macklin, W. E. Grimes, and J. H. Kolb, has been issued this year by Ginn & Co.

"The Care and Handling of Milk", by Harold E. Ross, Professor of Dairy Industry, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, has been issued this year by the Orange Judd Company, New York. It is intended "as a text for dairy students and as a guide for all who are interested in the care and handling of milk, and in its use as a food". It is a book of 342 pages.

"Vital Vegetables, with Analyses, Menus and Recipes", by Ida C. Bailey Allen, published this year by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, is an interesting addition to the cook book literature.

## NEW BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"Footwear", a bibliography compiled by Mrs. Eva Thayer Shively, Librarian of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the first of a new mimeographed series of "Home Economics Bibliographies" inaugurated by the Bureau. It comprises 29 pages. The bibliography "includes references in English to books and to periodical literature on the fitting of shoes, foot structure, corrective foot exercises, shoe history and design, the manufacture of shoes, hosiery, and shoe care and repair. Except for some periodical articles which have seemed too brief or of too little value, everything that could be found on the fitting of the foot has been included. On the other hand, the references to foot structure and exercises for the feet have been chosen only as they seem to relate closely to fitting. Throughout the bibliography, the interests and needs of home economics workers have been kept in mind".

A list of books and periodical articles on "Rhododendrons and Azaleas" compiled by Alice C. Atwood, Bibliographical Assistant in the Office of Economic and Systematic Botany, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is contained in the National Horticultural Magazine for April, 1927, pages 51-54. The introductory statement explains that "only titles of horticultural interest are included and there has been no attempt to make the list exhaustive. It is divided into two main groups, works dealing with evergreen plants, which include rhododendron and azalea, and those which deal with them specifically. Under each group the books on the subject are given first, followed by titles of articles in journals".

The Forest Service "Bibliography on Douglas Fir", October 1, 1924, has been supplemented by another on the same subject, compiled by R. E. McArdle of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station at Portland, Oregon. Copies of it, as well as of the original list, are available in mimeographed form in the library of the Forest Service at Washington.

A four-page bibliography on "Phenological Observations" has recently been compiled by Wm. A. Dayton and the Librarian of the Forest Service. Mimeographed copies are available for distribution.

A translation of the German resumé of Dr. H. Hesselman's comprehensive Swedish article on humus layers of coniferous forests and their dependence on silviculture, which appeared in vol. 22 of Meddelanden från Statens Skogsförskningsanstalt, has just been completed, and is now being mimeographed for distribution by the Forest Service at Washington.

"Bibliography of the Woods of the World (exclusive of the temperate region of North America) with Emphasis on Tropical Woods", a revision and extension by George P. Ahern and Helen K. Newton of a bibliography compiled in 1923 and 1924 by Samuel J. Record, was issued (Nov. 1926) by the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, Washington, D.C., in mimeographed form. It contains 121 pages. This bibliography follows the same scheme of classification as the original, but the references have increased in number from 758 to 1341. All titles not in English are translated. The work was done by the Tropical Plant Research Foundation primarily for the Main Research Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, but is of great value to all interested in the field covered. Copies are for sale by the Foundation, 1350 B Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. Price \$1.50, postpaid.



## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

"Farm Population and Rural Life Activities" is a new mimeographed series which is to be issued quarterly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The foreword by Dr. C. J. Galpin, Chief of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, will be of particular interest to librarians of the Land-Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations.

"The so-called Purnell Act of Congress bids fair to be the most important aid to rural life in this generation. The reason is not far to seek. Notice the terms of the Act: 'The funds .... shall be applied to ... necessary expenses of .... such sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life.'

'Sociological investigations' under the auspices of the state agricultural experiment stations having thus been made legitimate by the Act are given scientific standing in the most powerful agency for progress American agriculture employs. All rural sociologists - even those not teaching in land-grant colleges - will profit eventually by the Purnell Act. It is this inter-relatedness of the work of all sociologists of rural life that prompts the putting out of this quarterly mimeograph to present and future sociological research cooperators. Any information of a sociological character which shall directly sharpen the instruments of rural research - and consequently sharpen rural teaching and rural extension - will be welcome and find a place here. It is hoped that this quarterly will prove able to knit together the efforts of rural sociologists. 'The improvement of the rural home and rural life', to use the words of the Purnell Act, is nothing less than a lofty national aim, in fact, well-nigh a great national cause or struggle, which has come to take its place alongside other historic American struggles."

A recent number of the Library Journal states that "The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Agricultural Experiment Station Library, State College, New Mexico, is endeavoring to make as nearly complete a collection of New Mexicana as is possible. There are many gaps at the present time, however, in the sets of publications of the state and territory of New Mexico. It is quite impossible to fill these from the state offices and so any library having duplicates of New Mexico official publications will confer a great favor by telling the librarian, Margery Bedinger, of any available material". Miss Bedinger, who is also President of the New Mexico Library Association, has an interesting article in the Library Journal for April 1, entitled "New Mexico: A Great Library Opportunity". Of particular interest to agricultural librarians is the paragraph relating to the agricultural library extension work.

"Early Science in Philadelphia", by Edgar Fahs Smith, is an interesting article contained in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for January, 1927, pages 15-26. The author states that botany was the first of the natural sciences to engage the attention of the Philadelphia community and "it may be declared without fear of contradiction that in this city botany had its scientific beginning so far as the colonies were concerned". He proceeds to give interesting notes regarding the work of John and William Bartram, father and son, Thomas Nuttall, and Benjamin Smith Bartram, in the field of botany. He also speaks of Dr. Chevet, "the first cooperative anatomist" in the new world, David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, Benjamin Franklin, and others.



## INDEX LITTERATURAE ENTOMOLOGICAE

Librarians and all bibliographical workers who have had frequent occasion to use that classic entomological bibliography "Bibliotheca Entomologica" by Herman August Hagen, "the greatest bibliographer of the entomological world"; will probably be interested in an article in Entomological News for March, 1927, pages 77-78, which is a translation of a part of an article by Dr. Walther Horn, Director of the Deutsche Entomologische Institut, Berlin, describing the plans of the institute for preparing a new edition of Hagen's Bibliotheca. Following is an extract from the article:

"Since Hagen's Bibliotheca has long been out of print and a large number of the most widely scattered additions to it exist, I have decided to prepare a new edition of it with the aid of Herr. S. Schenkling. Even now we can say that we will give in it more than 1000 additions and corrections. Since its outer form will be essentially different from that of the 'old' Hagen, we consider it sacrilegious to retain the old name 'Bibliotheca Entomologica'; classical works should not be plastered over. The new edition will therefore receive the title 'Index Litteraturae Entomologicae, Band I, die gesamte bis 1863 erschienene entomologische Literatur umfassend' [Index to Entomological Literature, Volume I, comprising all the entomological literature published up to 1863]. This first volume will appear in four parts (as numbers 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Supplementa Entomologica, probably at 11 marks), the first of which it is hoped will come out about the middle of next year [i.e. 1927]. Supplementary to this there will be established, in the Deutsche Entomologische Institut, a great card catalog, comprising all the later literature up to current issues, which will be at the international service of every entomologist for information. Whether, and in what form, this may be published later, remains in the bosom of the future. I hope, however, to live to see published that part of it treating of the literature from 1864 to 1893 or 1900, or even, if possible, to 1912 (the date of the beginning of Guy Marshall's indexes).

"It is intended to give with each volume, as a supplement, a large number of portraits of the entomologists of the corresponding period. The price of these supplements will vary.

"I see very clearly that this new task of the institute under my direction is a very great one for which only scanty means are at hand. Many difficulties can be overcome by organization and this depends upon whether it may be possible to organize a small international group of collaborators who, looking at bibliography from the standpoint of the specialists, will each of them supervise a particular subdivision of the literature. I hope it may be possible in this way to raise bibliography to a generally recognized branch of entomology. The fate of entomology of the future rests in great part on its shoulders."

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

The 13th International Congress of Agriculture will be held in Rome May 23-28, 1927.

The 10th International Congress of Zoology will meet from the 4th to the 9th of September, 1927, at Budapest, under the presidency of Dr. H. Horvath, Director of the Section of Zoology of the National Museum of Hungary.

## BOOKS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING

By Frank A. Waugh, Professor of Landscape Gardening,  
Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The literature of landscape gardening is extensive and delightful, but unevenly distributed. Some fields are well covered; others are well neglected. But any thoughtful student will find much that is worth his attention in books and magazines; and the collector who wishes to build up a library in this line will surely find a rich harvest awaiting him.

For the student or reader who is thoroughly enthused with the spirit of landscape study, and especially if one is studying the subject for the sake of his own personal pleasure in it rather than for the immediate good he may derive in planting shrubs, there is another considerable field of literature which he will do well to explore to the full extent of his opportunities. These are the essays and books which, under one name and another, deal with the beauties of rural life and are filled with the atmosphere of woods, lakes and mountains. Merely as examples of such we may remember John Burroughs (of whose books *Winter Sunshine* should be named first in this connection), the essays of Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), the diaries of Thoreau, and the more recent nature essays of Dallas Lore Sharp, Liberty H. Bailey and many others. It would have been a pleasure to the writer to include a bibliography of these books in this chapter; but as that can not be done, the reader will depend on librarians and book dealers who everywhere know and prize these books.

In the following much abridged list of books on landscape gardening only those are included which are of the most direct value to the beginner. It has been thought proper to omit those books, of which there are many good ones, which deal wisely with the naming and growing of different kinds of plants. By the time he has thoroughly studied these his horizon will have been so enlarged that he can select his reading for himself better than anyone else can do it for him.

Amherst, Alicia. *History of Gardening in England*. London, 1885.

A very complete and satisfactory treatise on the subject.

Andrew, Edouard. *L'Art des Jardins*. 1879.

A French classic.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. *Landscape Gardening*. Orig. ed. N. Y., 1841.

There are several editions of which the 6th is most famous and the 10th (N. Y., 1923) the most recent. A great American classic.

Eliot, Charles W. *Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect*. Boston, 1902.

A touching and interesting personal memoir.

Ely, Mrs. H. R. *The Practical Flower Garden*. N. Y., 1911.

Gothein, Marie Luise. *Geschichte der Gartenkunst*. Jena, 1914.

2 vols., illus.

Perhaps the best general history of landscape gardening yet produced.

Gilpin, William. *Observations on Picturesque Beauty*. 1786. Also, *Remarks on Forest Scenery*.

The latter especially is worth careful reading.

Hubbard and Kimball. *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*. N. Y., 1917.

One of the leading American works on the principles of landscape design by a well-known teacher and practitioner of the art.



## BOOKS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING (Cont'd)

Jaeger, H. Lehrbuch der Gartenkunst. 1877.

One of the best German works on the subject. A good history of landscape gardening by the same author is entitled "Gartenkunst und Gaerten, Sonst und Jetzt". 1885.

Jekyll, Gertrude. Color in the Flower Garden. London, 1908.

The standard work on color.

Kellaway, Herbert J. How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds. N.Y., 1915.

King, Mrs. F. The Well-considered Garden. N. Y., 1915.

Lange, Willy. Gartengestaltung der Neuzeit. 1st ed. Leipzig, 1906; several subsequent editions.

One of the most thoughtful and constructive of modern works in the entire field of landscape gardening.

Migge, Leberecht. Die Gartenkultur des 20. Jahrhunderts. Jena, 1913. illus.

A brief but illuminating statement of conditions and principles, with special reference to Germany.

Miller, Wilhelm. What England can Teach Us about Gardening. N.Y., 1911.

A book of dashing criticism illuminating many of our American problems.

Nichols, Rose Standish. English Pleasure Gardens. N. Y., 1902.

A delightful and useful work, especially in its historical aspects.

Parsons, Samuel. Landscape Gardening. N. Y., 1891.

Parsons, Samuel. How to Plant the Home Grounds. N.Y., 1899.

Parsons, Samuel. The Art of Landscape Architecture. N. Y., 1915.

Price, Sir Uvedale. An Essay on the Picturesque as Compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful, and on the Use of Studying Pictures for the Purpose of Improving Real Landscape. 1794.

This is published in many editions. The best one (vide Mrs. Van Rensselaer) is that of 1842, edited by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.

Puckler-Muskau, Prince Herman L. H. von. Thoughts on Landscape Gardening.

A famous German work appearing first in 1834. There are various editions, but the most accessible is the American translation by Bernhard Sickert published in Boston in 1917.

Rehmann, E. The Small Place. N. Y., 1918.

Rehmann, E. Garden Making. Boston, 1926.

Repton, Humphrey. Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening.

Many editions dating back to 1803. The most available is the American edition of 1907 edited by John Nolen and published in Boston. A famous English work by one of the greatest of English landscape gardeners.

Root, R. R., and Kelley, C. F. Design in Landscape Gardening. N. Y., 1914.

Robinson, William. The English Flower Garden. 1883.

There are several editions of this fine work. The later ones have been revised by the author, and a great deal of descriptive and illustrative matter added. Describes and illustrates large numbers of plants.

Simonds, O. C. Landscape Gardening. N. Y., 1920.

A leading American landscape gardener gives his mature views on the main matters.



## BOOKS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING (Cont'd)

Taylor, Albert D. The Complete Garden. N. Y., 1921.

Mainly devoted to plant lists elaborately analyzed with reference to the needs of different localities and types of gardening.

Triggs, H. Inigo. The Art of Gardening, A Historical Sketch. London, 1913.

Underwood, Loring. The Garden and Its Accessories. Boston, 1907.

A useful work dealing with garden furniture and accessories.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. Art Out of Doors. N. Y., 1893.

A most delightful book dealing with the art, not with the practice, of gardening.

Waugh, Frank A. The Landscape Beautiful. N. Y., 1910.

Waugh, Frank A. The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening. Boston, 1917.

Waugh, Frank A. Textbook of Landscape Gardening, a school text-book for non-professional students. N. Y., 1922.

Waugh, Frank A. The Formal Garden in America. In press.

Editor's Note: The foregoing list is taken from the "Book of Landscape Gardening," by Prof. Frank A. Waugh. It was thought that a list of books on landscape gardening prepared by a specialist on the subject would have a special value to librarians.

## A CATALOGUE OF VETERINARY LITERATURE

A new useful reference book for veterinary literature, particularly foreign literature, is the Catalogue of the Library of the Veterinary Faculty of the Royal University at Utrecht (Catalogus van de Bibliotheek der Veeartsenijkundige Faculteit der Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht), the first part (deel) of which was issued in May, 1926. From the fact that the first volume comprises 445 pages it will be seen that the collection is very extensive. It was formerly the library of the Veterinary College at Utrecht but is now a branch of the University Library, as the Veterinary College was combined with the University in 1925. The catalogue is arranged in classified form in eight main divisions as follows: I. General works (Algemeene werken); II. Anatomy (Ontleedkunde); III. General pathology and pathological anatomy (Algemeene ziektekunde en ziektekundige ontleedkunde); IV. General medicine (Algemeene geneesleer); V. Pharmacology (Geneesmiddelleer); VI. Diagnosis (Diagnostiek); VII. Veterinary pathology and medicine (Bijzondere ziektekunde en geneesleer); VIII. Parasitic and infectious diseases (Parasitaire en infectieziekten). Each main division has a number of sub-divisions. Under each sub-division the books are arranged chronologically, with the exception that the undated works are placed at the beginning. The imprint and collation give place, date, size, illustrations and number of volumes but not the number of pages. In addition to Dutch literature, the library is particularly strong in German and French literature. The catalogue is useful not only as a bibliography of veterinary literature but also as a guide to the classification of veterinary literature. There is no preface to the catalogue and no statement as to the volumes which are to be issued. It is hoped that an author index is to be published as this will add greatly to its value as a reference book.

## TRAVELING LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

"The Traveling Library exhibit during the Farmers' Short Course at the University Farm [University of Minnesota] proved even more successful this year than the exhibit of last winter. The former display space was used again, that in the hall just outside the library, which is in the Administration Building. The same generous assistance from Miss Sewall [Librarian, Department of Agriculture] and her staff made the arrangement of the new display an easy matter. Two of the new book maps, together with attractive Book Week posters and others on either side of a large poster featuring 'Friendly Books for a Winter's Night', formed the background. Books from the open shelf collection representing the Reading with a Purpose courses, books for farmers and home-makers, titles from the book maps and books for children in generous numbers, were displayed on a 'two-level' table. Such an arrangement nearly doubles the number of books which may be shown to advantage, by lifting half of them above the rest and making their titles easily read. Across the hall, the traveling library collections were featured, as well as the pictures of the Hennepin County library service. On each of the tables were placed liberal quantities of book lists, Traveling Library literature, the Country Bookshelf and copies of the new leaflet on Rural Public Library Service as well as the new Fifty Books for Farmers list.

"Among the interesting people who borrowed books from our exhibit were a grandfather who wanted to read nature-study books to his grandchildren, a mother caring for her son's beehives while he was teaching in the winter, a family in which the mother was especially interested in her children's reading and the father in dairying and agricultural chemistry, a member of a mother's club taking up child study for its winter's work, a minister wishing to find attractive nature books, a farmer who was eager to find books to help him interest his son in the farm as a career, a woman about to move to a small town who was anxious to keep up her study in musical appreciation, a county club leader, a young man fascinated by the Pleasure from Pictures course and numerous students and faculty members, many of whom were making lists of books to read and buy.

"The exhibit this year seemed especially worthwhile and served to introduce our traveling library service to many new friends and to renew acquaintance with old ones. The Director of the Short Course has asked that this display become an annual affair and we hope to make our exhibit more interesting each year. Librarians anywhere in the state who have an opportunity to exhibit their local library resources at county Short Courses, will find it very much worth their while to do so." - From Library Notes and News (Department of Education, State of Minnesota), vol. 8, no. 9, March, 1927.

## A CLASSIFICATION OF HORTICULTURE

The first mimeographed edition of "A Classification of Horticulture: a comprehensive classification scheme for books, pamphlets, clippings, plans, photographs, notes, and other collected material", by Hamilton P. Traub of the Division of Horticulture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, will be ready for distribution in July. This edition will be sent to librarians and others interested on the condition that a critical report of the classification will be returned by them.



INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE  
NEW PERIODICAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, ROME.  
By James G. Hodgson, Librarian of the Institute.

The new periodical issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE, presents some complicated bibliographical problems. The following note will perhaps explain some of them, so that librarians can understand the relation of the new issue to its predecessors, and learn how to locate in the various editions, references made to the same material which may have appeared in other forms.

The new periodical appears monthly in five languages, with the following titles:

- English - International Review of Agriculture.
- French - Revue Internationale d'Agriculture.
- German - Internationale Landwirtschaftliche Rundschau.
- Italian - Rivista Internazionale di Agricoltura.
- Spanish - Revista Internacional de Agricultura.

It is a continuation of the two quarterlies previously issued by the Institute, the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE (published in five languages) and the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (published in four languages). Portions of the new review are to be issued as separates under the titles of the former quarterlies. Since many libraries will have copies of these excerpts, or will find references to them, it is well to know their relation to the main periodical.

The volume number of the new periodical is that of the complete series of the Institute, this being the 18th year of publication. It is not as the title suggests, year 18 of the new series, but rightly year one, third series; year 18, old series. Pagination of the volume is given in two ways, on the bottom of the page, consecutively for the whole volume, but on the top consecutively for each part, so that when issued separately it will be correctly paged. Each distinctive part is indicated, as T for the Scientific section, E for the Economic, and G for the General, so that if need be the separate issues can be broken up and bound in parts as continuations of the former quarterlies.

The following shows the titles which the various publications have had at various times, with an indication of the volume numbers:

(Economic)

- Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence.  
1910-1912. Years 1-3. Monthly. (1910, 3 nos).
- Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence.  
1913-1915. Years 4-6.
- International Review of Agricultural Economics.  
1916-1922. Years 7-13. Monthly.
- 1913-1926. New Series, Years 1-4. Quarterly.

(Technical)

- Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases.  
1910-1912. Years 1-3. Monthly. (1910, 2 numbers).
- Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases.  
1913-1915. Years 4-6.
- International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture.  
1916-1922. Years 7-13. Monthly.
- 1923-1926. New Series. Years 1-4. Quarterly.



## INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE (Cont'd)

Because of the double pagination and the publication of the parts in two ways, bibliographical references to the periodical will be difficult. References made to the main periodical, and containing both paginations, will suffice for references to either the International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture or to the International Review of Agricultural Economics. References made only to . . . excerpt series can be found in the main periodical if care is taken in hunting for the secondary pagination at the head of the page.

Note should also be made of the second sub-series of periodicals. Certain sections of the Technical parts will also be reprinted separately. They will be entitled:

International Bulletin of General and Tropical Agriculture and of Rural Engineering.

International Report [or Bulletin?] of Plant Protection.

These sections are included in the "T" pagination of the main review but have no pagination that can be used when they are printed separately. Bibliographical reference to these periodicals cannot therefore be made from other printing of the same material. As new periodicals they also commence with "year one".

No note can as yet be given as to manner of indexing the various periodicals, excerpts, and sub-excerpts, since plans for this work are still in the course of preparation.

For convenience, the various titles in the various languages of the publications are given:

### Main Series

English - International Review of Agriculture.

French - Revue Internationale d'Agriculture.

German - Internationale Landwirtschaftliche Rundschau.

Italian - Rivista Internazionale di Agricoltura.

Spanish - Revista Internacional de Agricultura.

### Sub-series, Technical (including T and G paging of main series)

English - International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture.

French - Revue Internationale de Renseignements Agricoles.

German - Internationale Agrikultur-Wissenschaftliche Rundschau.

Italian - Rassegna Internazionale di Agronomia.

Spanish - Revista Internacional de Agronomia.

### Economic (including E and G paging of main series)

English - International Review of Agricultural Economics.

French - Revue Internationale des Institutions Economiques et Sociales.

German - Internationale Agrarökonomische Rundschau.

Italian - Rivista Internazionale delle Istituzioni Economiche e sociali.

Spanish - Revista Internacional de instituciones economicas y sociales.

### Reprints from Technical sub-series.

English - International Bulletin of General and Tropical Agriculture and of Rural Engineering.

French - Bulletin Internationale d'Agronomie Générale et Tropicale et de Génie Rural.

German - Die Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeinen und tropischen Ackerbau und Kulturtechnik.

## INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE (Cont'd)

### Reprints from Technical sub-series (Cont'd)

- Italian - Bollettino Internazionale di Agronomia Generale e  
Tropicale e di Genio Rurale.
- Spanish - Boletin Internacional de Agronomia General y Tropical  
y de Ingenieria Rural.
- English - International Report of Plant Protection.
- French - Moniteur International de la Protection des Plantes.
- German - Internationales Anzeiger für Pflanzenschutz.
- Italian - Bollettino Internazionale della Protezione delle  
Piante.
- Spanish - Monitor Internacional de la Proteccion de las Plantas.

The monthly statistical bulletin of the Institute is not affected in these changes, although certain important statistical figures are now carried in the general part of the periodical.

### A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE IMMATURE STAGES OF NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA

"A Bibliography of the Immature Stages of North American Coleoptera" has been in course of preparation for some time past by Mr. J. S. Wado of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has prepared the following statement in regard to the bibliography: "It is proposed that each reference therein shall include the following information: name of genus; name of species; name of author of original description of insect; notation of the various stages of which description is cited, as egg, larva, or pupa, and whether or not figures are included. Biological data when given is indicated by the word "biology"; name of author of the description; periodical or other work in which description appears, with volume, page and date. The references are to be arranged alphabetically by genera. Effort is being made to include citations to all the principal references on the immature stages of the Coleoptera of North America north of Mexico. It is estimated that it will be a considerable time, a year or two as yet, before the work will be completed and ready to publish, as it is not possible, because of other duties, for the author to devote full time to it. In the meanwhile the author states that investigators who desire to do so will be welcome to consult the unfinished work in its present card form. It is estimated that the completed work will comprise approximately 850 double column pages of eight-point type. At the beginning of the work an attempt was made to include also a list of host plants with an index thereto, but as the references accumulated, such serious difficulties arose relative to questions of plant synonymy, variations in use by the authors of common and scientific names of plants, and most of all by limitations of space, that, on recommendation of the botanists of the Department of Agriculture, this portion of the plan was discontinued. So far as is known, no work like this on Coleoptera has been attempted since the publication in 1891 of the paper by William Beutenmuller entitled "Bibliographic Catalogue of the Described Transformations of North American Coleoptera", in the Journal of the New York Microscopical Society, vol. 7, no. 1, pages 1-52, January, 1891. The present work is in some degree in conformity to the general plan of that by Henry Edwards, entitled "Bibliographical Catalogue of the Described Transformations of North American Lepidoptera", published in 1889 as U. S. National Museum Bulletin 35. It is believed that this work when completed will be of considerable usefulness to workers with Coleoptera."



LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT SERIES ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,  
EXTENSION SERVICE AND STATES RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Prepared by Miss Catherine E. Pennington,  
Office of Experiment Stations Library.

The following list was prepared at the request of the Librarian of one of the state agricultural experiment stations. It may be of interest to other readers of Agricultural Library Notes. In connection with the list, attention is called to the Report of the Director of the States Relations Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and the Report of the Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, which explain the changes in the organization of the offices.

Office of Experiment Stations:

Annual report. (See under Off. Expt. Sta. Work and expenditures, listed below)

Bulletins 1-256. 1889-1913. Series discontinued.

Circulars 1-118. 1889-1913. Series discontinued.

Experiment station record, v. 1 to-date. 1889 to date. (Vols. 33-47 were issued by the States Relations Service while the Office was a part of that bureau)

General index, v. 1-12. 1889-1901.

v. 13-25. 1901-1911.

v. 26-40. 1912-1919.

Experiment station work, vols. 1-4, no. 14. (Also numbered 1-76). 1902-1913. Series discontinued. (Each number also appears in the series of Farmers' Bulletins)

Farmers' institute lecture. No. 1-14. 1902-1912. (This was continued as States relations service. Syllabus. Listed below)

Report of the director, 1889-1926. (Reports for 1916-1923 published in Report of the director of States relations service)

Work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations, 1896-1925.

1st report, 1895, not published.

2d report, 1896, published as Senate doc. 137, 54th Cong., 2d sess., ser. no. 3470.

3d-6th report, 1897-1900, issued as Office of experiment stations, Buls. 50, 61, 83, 93.

Title varies:

1897-1900, 1913-1915, A report on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations.

1901-1912, Annual report of the Office of experiment stations.

1916-1924, Work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations.

1925, Report on agricultural experiment stations.

(1915-1917 are Part 1 of Report on agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension work)

(1915-1921 were published by States relations service)

Extension Service:

Report of the director of the Extension service, 1924-1926.

Office of cooperative extension work:

Cooperative extension work, 1915-1924. (1915-1917 are part 2 of Report on agricultural experiment stations and extension work. 1915-1922 published by States relations service)



LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT SERIES ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,  
EXTENSION SERVICE AND STATES RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Cont'd)

States Relations Service:

- Report of the director, 1916-23. (This includes the Report of the director of Office of experiment stations and report on extension work for this period)
- Syllabus, 15-35. 1914-1919. (A continuation of Farmers' institute lectures, listed above under Office of experiment stations)
- Work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations. (See under Office of experiment stations)
- Cooperative extension work. (See under Extension service. Office of cooperative extension work.)

Other publications since 1913 are published in the series of Department Bulletins, Farmers' Bulletins, Department Circulars and Miscellaneous Circulars of the Department.

FARM PAPER "REFERENCE SPECIALS"

By Louise O. Bercaw, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Several of the weekly farm papers have published "reference specials" for 1927 as feature issues. They contain miscellaneous information such as "figures, facts, and formulas of reference value" which are of use not only to the farmer and his wife but to others interested in agricultural matters. The material in each is somewhat similar in form and content but each gives, primarily, information about the particular state, or states, which the journal serves. There is an index, in most cases classified, to the contents of each special. The following papers have been noted as issuing reference specials:

American agriculturist, v. 119, no. 10, Mar. 5, 1927.

Title is "1927 Reference Number". Deals particularly with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.  
The Farmer, v. 45, no. 10, Mar. 12, 1927.

Title is "1927 Reference Number". The material in this number is of interest, primarily, to the Northwestern states - Minnesota, North and South Dakota. It contains a useful list of Northwest farm and cooperative associations, with their officers.  
Pennsylvania Farmer, v. 95, no. 8, Feb. 19, 1927.

Title is "1927 Reference Number".  
Progressive Farmer, v. 42, no. 8, Feb. 19, 1927.

There is a reference number for each of the four editions of this journal. The title of the Texas edition is "1927 Reference Special"; the titles of the other editions are "Food, Feed and Fiber Crops Reference Special". This, the fourteenth reference special issued by the Progressive Farmer, is different from the previous reference specials issued by it, and the other specials listed, in that it is devoted to field crops and does not attempt to deal with other subjects. The editors plan to cover the entire field of agriculture in five years and state that "much information in this 'reference special' will not appear in the Progressive Farmer for possibly five years to come".

## JUVENILE AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

The following list was prepared by the Young People's Department of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., to meet a request received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from a German institution (Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde) for a list of "some juvenile books which tell in story form of the great value and duty of farm work for a country". The books are uneven in quality, having been selected for the specific demand and not for literary value, though some of the books have such value. The list is included in AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES as it was thought that it might be helpful to librarians who are sometimes called upon to recommend books of this kind.

Atkinson, Eleanor.	Johnny Appleseed. Harper. (o. p. temporarily)
Baldwin, James.	In the days of my youth. Bobbs.
Burroughs, John.	Locusts and wild honey. Houghton.
Burroughs, John.	My boyhood. Doubleday.
Canfield, F. A.	Hop pickers. Harcourt.
Dyer, W. A.	Five Babbitts at Bonnyacres. Holt.
Garland, Hamlin.	Boy life on the prairie. Harper.
Haines, A. C.	Cock-a-doodle Hill. Holt.
Hoyt, C. A.	Prairie treasure. Century.
Ivins, L. S., and Winship, A. E.	Fifty famous farmers. Macmillan.
James, Will.	Smoky. Scribner.
Lynn, Margaret.	Stepdaughter of the prairie. Macmillan.
Mace, W. H.	Washington, a Virginia cavalier. Rand.
McKeever, W. A.	Farm boys and girls. Macmillan.
Muir, John.	Story of my boyhood and youth. Houghton.
Pollock, F. L.	Wilderness honey. Century.
Sharp, D. L.	Hills of Hingham. Houghton.
Smith, M. P. (W)	Four on a farm. Little.
Smith, M. P. (W)	Jolly good times or Child life on a farm. Little.
Taber, C. W.	Breaking sod on the prairies. World Book Co.
Turpin, Edna.	Happy acres. Macmillan.
Weir, F. R.	Merry Andrew. Small.
Wiggin, K. D.	Story of Waitstill Baxter. Houghton.

### Stories for Little Children

Dietz, E. E. C.	Good times on the farm. Newson.
Dopp, K. E.	Bobby and Betty in the country. Rand.
Hopkins, W. J.	Sandman, his farm stories. Page.
Hopkins, W. J.	Sandman, more farm stories. Page.
Lucia, Rose.	Peter and Polly in Autumn. Amer. Book Co.
Lucia, Rose.	Peter and Polly in Spring. Amer. Book Co.
Lucia, Rose.	Peter and Polly in Summer. Amer. Book Co.
Lucia, Rose.	Peter and Polly in Winter. Amer. Book Co.
Orton, H. F.	Bobby of Cloverfield farm. Stokes.
Orton, H. F.	Prince and Rover of Cloverfield farm. Stokes.
Orton, H. F.	Summer at Cloverfield farm. Stokes.
Orton, H. F.	The little lost pigs. Stokes.
Orton, H. F.	Winter at Cloverfield farm. Stokes.
Smith, E. B.	Country book. Stokes.
Smith, E. B.	Farm book. Houghton.
Thompson, M. W.	Farmtown tales. Dutton.

## NEW PERIODICALS

### American

Agricultural history; issued quarterly. Published by the Agricultural History Society, Chicago. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927.

The introductory note to number 1 is as follows: "The Agricultural History Society was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1919 and incorporated in 1924. The Society at present has a membership of about two hundred in the United States and foreign countries. The annual meeting is held in Washington in the spring or early summer of each year. Through an affiliation agreement the organization holds a session and dinner each year in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. Three volumes of Agricultural History Papers have been published by the Society with the assistance of the American Historical Association as part of the Annual Report of that Association, and distributed separately by the Society. The distribution of this reprint under the title Agricultural History is to inaugurate the beginning of the publication of the Journal of Agricultural History. This Journal will be developed as rapidly as funds become available for its preparation and publication."

The Journal is sent free to all members of the Agricultural History Society. Annual membership dues in the Society are \$2.00. The Secretary-Treasurer is Mr. H. A. Kellar, 679 Rush Street, Chicago.

American crude drug harvester magazine. 590 Catherine Ave., Muskegon, Mich. mo. f°. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927. \$2.00 a year.

American honey producer. Laramie, Wyo. mo. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Mar. 1927. \$1.00 a year.

Louisiana dairymen. Pub. by the Louisiana dairy assoc. [Baton Rouge?] 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927. (no price quoted)

Nebraska bee tidings. Lincoln, Neb. mo. f°. v. 1, no. 1, Mar. 1927. \$1.00 a year.

The Pet shop. Floral Park, N. Y. mo. f°. il. v. 1, no. 1, July, 1926. \$3.00 a year.

Turkey world. 2721 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago. mo. 8°. il. v. 1, no. 9, Jan. 1927. \$1.00 a year.

### Foreign

Chinese economic journal (incorporating the "Chinese economic monthly")  
1-A Chang Pu Ho, Nan Ho Yen, Peking. mo. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927.  
\$5.00 silver, Peking currency.

East African farm and home journal. East African standard, ltd., 6th Ave., Nairobi, Kenya, E. A. fortnightly. f°. il. v. 1, no. 1, Sept. 15, 1926. Sh. 22.



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during February, 1927, exclusive of current issues of serials.\*

Pertinent information regarding the 1927 spring clean-up of areas quarantined on account of the European corn borer. Regulations, recommendations, suggestions, outline of plan, extra labor allowance, penalties and assessments, equipment. 1927. 13 p. (Issued by the Secretary)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Marketing the White County, Arkansas, strawberry crop, season 1926. Summary by W. G. Lensen. 1927. 15 p. (Issued by Fruit and vegetable division)

A partial list of uses of American raw cotton. By H. B. Killough... A preliminary report. 1927. 19 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)

Crop and market news radio broadcasting schedules 1927. A brief statement concerning the broadcasting of crop and market reports by radio and the schedules of broadcasting of stations having crop and market news programs. 1927. 23 p. (Issued by Division of information)

The economic position of the sheep industry. By C. E. Gibbons ... [1927] 10 p. (Issued by Division of livestock, meats and wool)

Periodical reports relating to crops, markets and agricultural economics. 1927. 12 p. (Issued by Division of economic information)

Publications issued by Farmers' business organizations (Rev. to Feb. 1, 1927)  
Compiled by Chastina Gardner... 1927. 15 p. (Issued by Division of Cooperative marketing)

The problem of better distribution of market receipts of livestock... 1927. 74 p. (Prepared in the Marketing livestock, meats and wool division)

A study of farmer elevator operation in the spring wheat area. Pt. III. Storage operations of farmers' elevators. By W. J. Kuhrt ... 1927. 14 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

World production vs. American production of agricultural products. By O. C. Stine. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)

Bureau of Chemistry

Candy making. 1927. 4 p.  
List of books, periodicals, etc.

Bureau of Dairy Industry

Feeding sprouted oats. By R. R. Graves and Fred W. Miller ... [1927?] 3 p. (BDIM-355) (Issued by Dairy cattle breeding investigations)

Periodicals relating to dairying. [1927?] 2 p.

\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.

## SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

### Bureau of Entomology

A bibliography on weather conditions and the codling moth. [1927] 5 p.  
(Prepared in the Library, Bureau of entomology)

### Office of Experiment Stations

Classified list of projects of the agricultural experiment stations, 1925/26.  
[1926] 438 p.

### Extension Service

Classroom methods and steps of the recitation. [By] C. V. Williams. 1927.  
4 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Copper-carbonate treatment for stinking smut of wheat. Excerpts from 1926  
annual reports of County extension agents. [By] F. C. Meier... and  
M. C. Wilson... 1927. 27 p. (Extension service circular no. 40)  
(Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Does education pay the farmer? By F. A. Merrill ... [1927?] 19 p. (Issued by  
Office of agricultural instruction)

Foreign agricultural extension activities: Canada, England, Ireland, Australia,  
Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. [By] J. M. Stedman. 1927. 23 p.  
(Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Texts and references for home economics. 1927. 6 p. (Issued by Office of  
agricultural instruction)

Texts and references for secondary schools. Horticulture. 1927. 3 p.  
(Issued by Office of agricultural instruction)

### Bureau of Plant Industry

Cooperative peanut and sweet potato work between Bureau of plant industry and  
Pee Dee experiment station. Report covering work for 1926. 12 p. (Issued  
by Office of horticulture)

Porch and outdoor-window boxes. [By] F. L. Mulford. [1927?] 3 p. (Issued by  
Office of horticulture)

### Bureau of Public Roads

Research in mechanical farm equipment. Report of a survey under the direction  
of an advisory council, representing the National association of farm equip-  
ment manufacturers, the American society of agricultural engineers, and the  
U. S. Department of agriculture. By J. Brownlee Davidson. 1926. 93 p.  
(Issued by Division of agricultural engineering)

## FROM OUR LETTER BOX

### Filing Printed Cards for U. S. Department of Agriculture Publications

"I am taking you at your word and sending in a little note apropos of the printed cards for the publications of the Department of Agriculture. When I came here I found that they were filed in one catalog and the cards for the other resources of our library - books, periodicals, and so on - were filed in another. After talking with the department heads, I undertook the job of combining these two catalogs because this seemed to me the only logical thing to do. I am now in the R's and have encountered so far no difficulty. I have changed the headings where that was easily done and where it was not, I have left the old headings and made 'See also' references. I find that if a man wants something on evolution, he wants to know what the Department of Agriculture has published as well as the Carnegie Institution and what books we have on the subject. If it is all in one catalog, he loses nothing, whereas if the catalogs are divided, unless he is more familiar with library usage than unfortunately most of our instructors are, or unless I am right at his heels, he will lose half the material in the library.

"Of course, our library is small and probably will remain so and our men are not always as well versed in methods of research as they might be in the Department of Agriculture, for instance, and so maybe this works better with us than it would with all libraries, but I would like to hear if any other agricultural libraries have tried this and if so, if they have had any great difficulty. Of course, if the worst came to the worst, it would be very simple to pick out the cards for the Department of Agriculture publications and put them back in a separate catalog. Also, both of our catalogs contained so many mistakes in filing that it was necessary to go over them card by card anyway, and the work of combining them was, therefore, very little more than would have had to be done anyway." (From Miss Margery Bedinger, Librarian, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts)

Note of the Editor: It is hoped that some other agricultural librarians who have convictions on this subject will send a statement for inclusion in AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES.

### Agricultural Publications Wanted

"I am trying to assemble in this High School Agricultural Department, complete files of U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletins, Department Bulletins, Miscellaneous Circulars, and Department Circulars, and the Circulars and Bulletins of the College of Agriculture, University of California. A good many of the older numbers are out of print, of course, but they are interesting historically. Is there a service whereby we collectors can get in touch with these odd numbers? Probably Agricultural Library Notes could help us out." (From Mr. A. G. Rinn, High School Agricultural Department, Watsonville, California)

Note of the Editor: Possibly some agricultural libraries have some duplicates of agricultural publications which they would like to offer to this High School Library.



FROM OUR LETTER BOX (Cont'd)

Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting

"I wish that I could attend the meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association Conference and hear the discussion. There are several questions I would like to have discussed and some action taken.

"1. Printed cards for Experiment Station publications, or better still, a cumulative index for them issued on the plan of the Agricultural Index.

"2. The maintenance of exchange mailing lists by agricultural librarians. I think this plan would eliminate waste of time and material.

"3. The printed index of U. S. Department of Agriculture publications most needed. I think in this case the most useful thing to do would be to issue an annual or biennial agricultural index of all publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and also an index covering 5-year periods.

"I find that the index to Farmers' Bulletins and Department Bulletins just for the volume of 25 numbers is of very little use and it holds up the binding and so often the numbers are lost if the binding is not done promptly. Maybe other agricultural librarians do not have that trouble. The situation here is a little unusual. As to the separate index for the Yearbooks, Farmers' Bulletins, Department Bulletins, etc., I find that the general run of people never know whether it is a Farmers' Bulletin, Department Bulletin, Department Circular or what particular series; they just know that it was published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and they seem to think that knowledge all sufficient." (From Mrs. A. P. Cunningham, Librarian, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station)

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# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
WASHINGTON  
D.C.





## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 2.

April, 1927.

No. 4.

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### NEW BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"The Bureau of Animal Industry, Its History, Activities and Organization", by Fred Wilbur Powell, is the title of a volume just published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, as no. 41 of the Service "Monographs of the United States Government" issued by the Institute for Government Research, Washington. This is the fourth bureau of the Department of Agriculture to be included in the series, the three others being the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Office of Experiment Stations. A bibliography by Mrs. Sophy H. Powell is contained on pages 157-183. The explanatory note at the beginning of the Bibliography explains its scope as follows:

"The bibliographies appended to the several monographs in this series aim to list only those works which deal directly with the services to which they relate, their history, activities, organization, methods of business, problems, etc. They are intended primarily to meet the needs of those persons who desire to make a further study of the services from an administrative standpoint. They thus do not include the titles of publications of the services themselves, except in so far as they treat of the services, their work and problems. Nor do they include books or articles dealing merely with technical features other than administrative of the work of the services. ... After the completion of the series the bibliographies may be assembled and separately published as a bibliography of the Administrative Branch of the National Government."

"Old Chemistries", by Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, is a beautifully printed book recently published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. It contains only 89 pages but has a number of fine portraits of the "fathers" of chemistry and also facsimile title pages of several of their works which are described. Agricultural librarians will be interested to note that the "Muck Manual" by Samuel Luther Dana, published in the eighteen forties, is one of the books described and that it is referred to as "the first volume written in America on a very interesting division of chemical science, viz. agricultural chemistry." The author's closing words are of interest:

"Bearing in mind the original purpose to call attention only to chemical literature as it flourished in the days of the American Fathers of Chemistry, it is believed enough has been said to arouse the curiosity of students of historical chemistry. Their zeal for the subject will lead them to additional material which will reward their efforts of search. In this way, they may gather about them, as has the writer, a library of such literature. It is superfluous to reiterate what has so often been said, viz. that such a course will instil a deeper regard for the historical and cultural side of the science. The criticism that chemistry is absolutely commercialized is frequently heard and, further, that it is the commercial value of the science alone which claims the thought of chemists. Such views are widely prevalent. But other ideas exist, and chemistry teachers especially know that to them the discarded 'old chemistries' bring many other messages - messages in history, in philosophy, in economics, in social relations, in art, in international relations, in literature, and in a wide and extensive culture."

## NEW BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd.)

"Overseas Official Publications, Being a Quarterly Bulletin of Official Publications Issued in the Overseas British Empire or Relating Thereto", edited by the Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, London, is a new source of information about government publications of the British Empire. The first number, vol. 1, no. 1, is for April, 1927. The following extract from the introduction explains the scope of the list:

"The Royal Colonial Institute is the unofficial depository in this country (Great Britain) of most of the official publications issued in the Overseas British Empire, including India, or relating thereto. In issuing this quarterly list of 'Overseas Official Publications', the Council is attempting, in some measure, to co-ordinate and make known this vast mass of official literature. Hitherto no such list has been printed. The Bulletin contains only the publications received at the Royal Colonial Institute. The cooperation and interest of all Overseas Governments is required in order that it may be as complete and representative as possible.

"Many official publications, some of which contain valuable information of general interest, are practically unknown in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the British Empire. It has been felt, therefore, that a useful purpose would be served if such a list were issued and that a Bulletin devoted to these special publications would be of particular service to students in all parts of the world and also to Government Departments.

"The first issue contains the publications received during the last three months, i.e., during the period December 1, 1926 to February 28, 1927. It is proposed that each subsequent number shall include the publications issued during the previous quarter. In order to make the entries of greater value, short annotations, describing the contents of certain publications, have been inserted. Contractions have been used so that as much material as possible may be included."

The subscription price is five shillings per annum, post free.

"Chemistry and the Home", by Harrison E. Howe and Francis M. Turner, Jr., has been published this year by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. It is a volume of 355 pages. The preface says in part: "The authors of this book set out to record something of the work of chemistry in its relation to those articles which enter into home construction, home furnishing, and home operation. The examples chosen to illustrate the points stressed have been selected with reference to the interests of the home builder and maker, and it is hoped that those who stop to wonder why certain materials are chosen for definite purposes and to what characteristics a variety of objects owe their selection for a particular service will find ready answers in this volume."

"Tales of Discovery, Invention and Research" is the title of vol. 2 of the "Popular Research Narratives", published by Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore. The title-page states that the volume consists of "Fifty brief stories of research, invention, or discovery, directly from the 'men who did it', pithily told in language for laymen, young and old."

"Wisconsin Beekeeping" for March, 1927, contains an interesting article on Chas. Dadant and Son, by L. C. Dadant. It is to be continued in the April number.

## NEW BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd.)

"Farm Projects and Problems, a Complete Text for Elementary Schools", by Kary C. Davis, Professor of Agricultural Education, Knapp School of Country Life, George Peabody College for Teachers, has recently been published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. It is a volume of 539 pages and contains an appendix on insecticide and fungicide formulas.

"Vegetables for Home and Exhibition", by Edwin Beckett, which has been issued this year by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., London (price 15s.), is evidently the third edition of this work, though not so stated on the title page. It is a volume of 420 pages. The first edition was published in 1899 under the title "Vegetables for Exhibition and Home Consumption", and the second edition was published in 1908 under the same title as that of the third edition.

"The Gladiolus Book", by Forman T. McLean, William Edwin Clark, and Eugene N. Fischer, is the title of an interesting new volume of 233 pages published by Doubleday, Page & Company. The author's preface says of the volume: "It is for the lovers of flowers, the real amateurs, that this book is prepared. Among the thousands of people who admire Gladiolus and grow them in their gardens, there are probably many who would like to know more about them: their beginnings, present-day traits, and their possibilities for the future. Gladiolus are so widely grown throughout the world, and in so many climates, that it would be difficult for anyone to know all about them. So we have done what seemed to us to be the best, and the three of us, each conversant with a different phase of the subject, have assembled our knowledge and unified it."

"The Beaver, Its Work and Its Ways", by Edward Royal Warren, has just been published by Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore. It is no. 2 of the series of Monographs of the American Society of Mammalogists. The volume contains 177 pages, with 78 illustrations.

"The American Rose Annual" for 1927 has just been issued by the American Rose Society, West Grove, Pa. (Robert Pyle, Secretary). It contains 230 pages of interesting material.

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In the South Dakota Library Bulletin for March, 1927, page 10, appears the following note:

"The librarian and assistant librarian of the South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings give an elective course for the benefit of student assistants and other students who may be interested, the number of students in the course varying from five to ten. A one-hour credit is given for this work. The problem of the freshmen is handled by requiring them to spend an hour in the library before classes begin. They come in groups, explanations are made, and two simple exercises are set."

It would be of interest to hear about the courses in bibliography and the use of the library which are given in other agricultural colleges.



## DISPOSITION OF DUPLICATES

By Merle Hyde, Assistant Librarian, Branch of the College of Agriculture,  
University Farm, Davis California.

Frequently we see references to the problem of duplicate experiment station material. What is to be done with publications that are not needed and yet are too valuable to destroy? This library has spent a lot of time in arranging and weeding out such material and what we have done may be of interest to other libraries.

For many years our library was maintained under the open shelf system. Periodicals, U. S. Department of Agriculture and experiment station publications were left unbound. Consequently, when the need of the closed shelf system was realized and there was money available for binding this material, the files were found almost hopelessly incomplete. Many of the earlier volumes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and experiment station bulletins were bound incomplete. Later, a notice was sent to each member of the faculty asking that any experiment station publications not wanted be sent to the library instead of thrown in the waste basket. In this way a mass of material was accumulated, some of which proved most valuable in completing our files. Much of it, of course, was duplicate material which had to be stored until it was decided just what was to be done with it.

In January of this year approximately 12,000 duplicate publications were returned to the state experiment stations from which they were published. Before this was done the file was carefully checked for numbers missing from the main file and for numbers to make as complete a duplicate file as possible. A letter was then written to the Director of each station in an effort to obtain the still missing numbers. Of 2137 publications requested, only 731 were received. This was probably due to the fact that our requests were largely for the early out of print numbers. At the same time that these were requested, we offered to send in exchange, any duplicates we might have for completing their file of experiment station or of U. S. Department of Agriculture material. We also stated that we had a number of duplicates of their own publications and asked if they would care to have them returned. Of the 49 stations addressed, 27 replied, only 4 asked for exchanges and only 18 expressed a desire to have the duplicate material returned to them. All duplicates were returned, however, (1) because we discovered that experiment station and U. S. Department of Agriculture material could be forwarded under our own frank (the law is quoted in U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 251, page 24, paragraph 4); (2) because we were greatly in need of the space they were occupying and felt that they were too valuable to destroy; and (3) because we feel that if all duplicate material were returned to the station from which it was published, libraries having incomplete files would be greatly aided in completing them.

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"Special Libraries" notes that Mr. Charles Frankenberger, Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, New York, is giving a course in the Medical College of the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, on "Medical Literature and Bibliography". This is the first established course of this nature included in the curriculum of any medical school in the country. It is hoped that in the near future some library school will give a much needed course in "Agricultural Literature and Bibliography".

## THE "BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT" AS SEEN BY A CATALOGUER

By Harriet W. Pierson, Catalogue Divison, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
(Read at Regional Cataloguers' Meeting, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1927)

Even the cataloguer is not unstirred by the promptings of that seductive phrase "Back to the Farm" and so it befell that on a day when weary with unyielding problems, she turned to nature for relief and thought to find an occupation not too exacting in recording the life-history of the "Agricultural Review". She gathered about her all that could be assembled of the periodical; the result was not reassuring and as she viewed the row of volumes before her with their serrate sky-line and their yawning gaps, a vague presentiment of evil possessed her.

The Cataloguer has a keen relish for beginnings and loves to start her entry with volume 1, number 1, so she scanned the volumes with a hopeful eye; volume 1 was not there. An excursion to the highways and by-ways of the library was likewise barren of results. Ah well! other libraries would surely have that volume; she would consult the Union List of Serials to learn under what title it had been published. The investigation revealed the depressing condition that not one of the fifteen libraries owning the periodical had record of volume 1. It must have died in infancy. In the records of the Library of Congress there exists, on the obscure corner of a card, a fading epitaph, "vol. 1" without eulogy; the volume itself is doubtless interred in that great marble mausoleum, but no man knows its sepulchre. Volume 1 was not! The Cataloguer turned to volume 2. What followed can not be set down in narrative but a few of the forty or more changes may be indicated in their order. We begin with: The Bulletin; issued to the members of the Dry farming congress; this soon developed into The Dry farming congress bulletin; after minor changes we have Dry-farming and rural homes. This name was apparently satisfactory for several seasons, but in 1916 came the urge to change again and we encounter the imposing title: The Agricultural review; continuing Dry-farming and rural homes; official bulletin of the International farm congress incorporated). From this time on, the review seemed to have difficulty in deciding whether it was a BULLETIN or an OFFICIAL BULLETIN, or an OFFICIAL MAGAZINE or a MONTHLY BULLETIN, so all of these designations were used at one time or another, in the sub-title. Finally, with a more positive note, a new title appeared: The Agricultural review; a JOURNAL OF CONSTRUCTIVE AGRICULTURE. To be sure, the next number felt less constructive, and lapsed into its old sub-title of OFFICIAL BULLETIN, but recovered itself and marched on in the following number as a "journal of constructive agriculture". And now a curious phenomenon; in the next dozen or more numbers the titles alternate:

The Agricultural review; a journal of constructive agriculture

The Agricultural review; a journal of constructive farming

a journal of constructive agriculture

a journal of constructive farming

agriculture

farming

agriculture

farming

etc., etc.,

It will be noted with how easy a swing, almost rhythmic, the final word of the title is tossed back and forth; agriculture, farming; agriculture, farming; agriculture, farming. It suggests the marching order "Hay foot! Straw foot!"

## THE 'BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT' AS SEEN BY A CATALOGUER (Cont'd)

The Agricultural congress itself, which publishes the periodical, has undergone various metamorphoses. It started in 1907 as Trans-Missouri dry farming congress; in 1909 it became the Dry farming congress; in 1911 it became the International dry farming congress; in 1915 a charter was granted for business reasons under the name of International farm congress, incorporated (though the earlier name, International dry farming congress continued to be used); in 1918 the congress, tired of being so dry, was joined by the International irrigation congress, under the new name of International farm congress of America; in 1924 the name was changed to American farm congress.

Let it not be supposed that the above information was all found in one place, in a form to be easily recorded; on the contrary, it was gathered only after long hours of ploughing through seemingly endless furrows of print, interspersed with bushels of potatoes, bumper crops of wheat, kindly cows and fearsome bulls.

It may well be asked "why worry about these 41 changes of title?" Is the periodical worth this costly expenditure of time? Of course, the statements can be consolidated to a certain extent in the catalogue entry, but it is necessary to distinguish quite clearly by the subtitle just what Agricultural review this is, for we find record of at least three other "Agricultural Reviews". Moreover, this periodical is a special favorite of Congress and is in constant demand by members of both houses, so it is necessary to have an accurate record of the files. But we would not judge our agricultural friends too severely. Was not the cataloguer herself born on a farm and does she not know the exacting toil of that profession? No doubt those who were responsible for the publication were giving of their time from already overcrowded days and could not trouble themselves about matters of detail. The case is merely taken as an illustration of many such, to show why cataloguing is a slow and expensive process.

The cataloguer is led to the reflection that if some plan for reasonable uniformity of title could be adopted by publishers, it would save enormously in time and money, and the energies of cataloguers could be employed in more constructive work.

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In connection with the foregoing article by Miss Pierson, it may be of interest to include here the following editorial from Commercial Poultry (v. 10, no. 1, p. 12, Jan. 1901), as it also contains some original ideas in regard to volume numbering.

"Fourteen years ago The Fanciers' Review was founded and has been published continuously up to this time. In the purchase of this journal and changing its name to Commercial Poultry, we have of course the privilege of continuing the volume and number reached by The Fanciers' Review. In view of the fact that we have also acquired and merged with The Fanciers' Review, The Poultry Graphic, five years old. The Inter-State Poultryman, seven years old, and The Northern Fancier, one year old. we have concluded to begin with Volume X, Number 1, as we do not wish to put on the appearance of assuming greater age than rightfully belongs to us."



CLASSIFICATION OF UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS IN AN AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY  
By Elizabeth Forrest, Librarian, Montana State College.

In recent issue of Agricultural Library Notes we were invited to express our opinion with regard to the classification of United States documents in an agricultural library. It seems to me that Edith E. Clarke's "Use of United States Government Publications" gives the sanest kind of advice with regard to the vexed question of a desirable classification for the U. S. documents in a library. When I organized the library of the Montana State College at Bozeman, Montana, a number of years ago, I followed Miss Clarke's counsel. Her judgment coincided with my own opinion. We have all found the plan increasingly satisfactory, and I am entirely delighted with my decision.

Miss Clarke argues (with entire correctness to my mind) that a government publication, either domestic or foreign, should be treated exactly like any other book in the library. Segregation of any class of material restricts and hampers its use. A government report on diseases of cattle is most useful with other veterinary books; U. S. public health material is more available in 614 than filed off by itself with other Treasury publications in the Superintendent of Documents' classification. The ideal system would be, then, to classify and to catalog all U. S. government publications exactly as the other books of the library are classified and cataloged. The Superintendent of Documents' classification is an AUTHOR, and not a SUBJECT arrangement; for instance, forestry material has been issued by the Secretary's Office of the Department of Agriculture, by the Forest Service, by the Bureau of Plant Industry, and by the Geological Survey. In the classification of the Superintendent of Documents' Office, this results in such forestry information being shelved in four distinct locations, while Dewey or any subject classification will bring similar material together in one place. The foregoing example is only one instance of the illogical arrangements in the Superintendent of Documents' classification; many more can be found, and of necessity the number of these is increasing as the activities of our government multiply. Moreover, bureaus are constantly being switched from one department to another, with the result that the number of places in the Superintendent of Documents' classification for one series is steadily on the increase. Accordingly, if government publications are to be readily available in any library with a subject classification, they must be classified and cataloged uniformly with the other books of the library.

However, Miss Clarke recognizes what most of us must concede - that the full cataloging of all U. S. documents in a depository library is an enormous and expensive task. Probably very few agricultural libraries have sufficient funds available for such service. What then shall we do to make fairly accessible the mass of valuable material that steadily descends upon us from Washington? Here is where the Superintendent of Documents' classification is our salvation. It affords, as Miss Clarke says, a quick, easy, convenient and inexpensive means of shelving U. S. material in an orderly and reasonably available manner. Files can be thus kept intact and up-to-date and complete, and all confusion and disorganization can be eliminated. If the library will also prepare an alphabetical index to supplement that found in the 1909 Checklist of U. S. Public Documents, any intelligent assistant can be taught to acquire a fairly satisfactory working knowledge of these publications. The more difficult research problems can then be referred by the assistant to the one expert in U. S. documents which every agricultural library should possess. Although documents filed by the Superintendent of Documents' classification are never as available as

## CLASSIFICATION OF UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS IN AN AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY(Cont'd.)

fully cataloged ones, they can, by means of the simple local alphabetical index, be made fairly accessible, UNTIL (this is the important point) such time as they can be cataloged in the most approved fashion with the fullest analytics.

This is the plan we have tried out at the Montana State College with excellent success. We cataloged at first our most important documents, and shelved the others by serial number and by the Superintendent of Documents' classification; at the same time all serials were checked in the Serial and Continuation List. From time to time, as we are able to do so, we catalog government separates and serials that seem especially to require such treatment. Some time in the far and golden future when we get rich, we plan to have all our U. S. government material fully cataloged and analyzed; but in the meantime we have a reasonable working organization which enables us to keep our serial files complete and to produce the material, without undue delay, that is called for at the desk.

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### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING Toronto, June 20, 1927.

Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Chairman  
Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Secretary

#### TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

Introductory remarks of the Chairman.

What agricultural librarians can do to further library extension.

Discussion opened by Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant, Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association; followed by Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College; Miss Margery Bedinger, Librarian, New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts; Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian, University of New Hampshire.

Extension of the work of indexing state agricultural statistics.

Discussion opened by Miss Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Are printed catalogue cards for state experiment station publications needed or is it sufficient to rely upon the Experiment Station Record and the Agricultural Index for information in regard to these publications?

Discussion opened by Miss Lucia Haley, Assistant Librarian, Oregon Agricultural College; followed by Mr. H. O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri; Miss Elizabeth Forrest, Librarian, Montana State College.

Reports of committees.

Business.

## FROM OUR LETTER BOX

### On Printed Cards for Experiment Station Publications and System of Numbering U. S. Department of Agriculture Publications

"The work of this experiment station library covers not only a busy present with an eye to future usefulness, but a neglected past must also be met by its librarian who feels that it would be helpful to have printed cards for the experiment station publications.

"If these cards were sent out by a central office, possibly the Office of Experiment Stations (of the U. S. Department of Agriculture), as soon as the material from the publishing stations is received by that Office, much would be gained. By this plan the work done by many librarians would be eliminated; cards would be distributed to libraries at a given time; and publications would become equally available to all workers concerned.

"A change in the system of numbering of the publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture might also be appreciated. The existing irregularities delay binding, increase possibilities for losing materials during that delay, and add to the difficulty of checking. Consecutive numbering would facilitate binding, checking, and completeness of files, all of which would help in the general work of the libraries which receive the Department publications." (From Miss Freda E. Ritz, Librarian, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Delaware, Newark)

### Regarding Subjects for Discussion at the Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting

"I think the printed cards for state experiment station publications would be most useful. Of course we have the Agricultural Index and the Experiment Station Record but if we had cards like those printed for the U. S. Department of Agriculture publications - both subject and author cards - and could file them all in one catalog they would be particularly valuable. In a number of Agricultural Library Notes of last year I noticed a statement by the Chief of the Card Division of the Library of Congress in which he said no funds were available for such work. I hope this year's appropriation is large enough to provide for it.

"We have not received indexes for Farmers' and Department Bulletins for some time. I think these should be brought up to date. A general index to the Journal of Agricultural Research would be of value.

"Some one mentioned in Agricultural Library Notes that county and home demonstration agents might help in the work of library extension. I think that students who go out from our colleges to teach agriculture might do the same. I have received letters from some of our students asking about improving their school libraries, about books on various subjects, and about the handling of pamphlets and bulletins. They begin to realize when away from a library just how much value it is to them in their work. It seems to me this interest might be enlarged to include libraries for their communities as well as their schools. We might be able to make them library missionaries." (From Miss Jane Frodsham, Librarian, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia)



## FROM OUR LETTER BOX (Cont'd.)

### "New Hampshire Room" in University of New Hampshire Library

"Next year the University of New Hampshire Library plans to open a NEW HAMPSHIRE ROOM on the second floor of the library in which will be housed not only a large number of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the state of NEW HAMPSHIRE, but also a University of New Hampshire Memorial Collection where we plan to have as complete a file as possible of university and student publications, commencement programs, bulletins, alumni publications, theses, pictures of alumni, and anything else of interest and pertaining to the university. We shall appreciate the generosity of alumni and friends in making both the New Hampshire collection and the University collection as complete as possible." (From Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian, University of New Hampshire)

### Rank of Librarians in State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations

"In the U. S. Department of Agriculture publication entitled 'Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture in State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations , 1926-1927', I was interested to see how many agricultural librarians had Faculty rank if that rank were given to members of the staff. In selecting fifty-one institutions, I found that in ten of them no librarian at all was mentioned, even though an editor of publications might be. I wondered if that meant that they had neither 'Faculty' nor 'Staff' rank. Thirty-five librarians had Faculty rank. Although most librarians had a degree of some sort, there were ten without any degree." (From Mrs. Catherine Oaks Cook, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva)

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## PUBLICATIONS WANTED AND DUPLICATES

The Library of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, needs the following herd and flock books to complete its files:

American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register, vols. 1 to 20 inclusive, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 42, 46, 78, 86, 87.  
Hampshire Down Flock Record, vols. 1 to 7 inclusive ,22, 23, 24.  
American Rambouillet Record, vols. 1, 3, 23.  
American Guernsey Cattle Club Herd Register, vols. 8, 10, 20, 38.

The Library of the Iowa State College, Ames, needs vol. 23, no. 4 of the Rhodesia Agricultural Journal to complete its file.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, has duplicate copies of vol. 2, no. 5 (May, 1886) and vol. 3, no. 11 (November, 1897) of the Journal of mycology which it will send to any library having need of these numbers.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS  
List of Official State Analyses

Compiled by Emma B. Hawks, Associate Librarian,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The official analyses of fertilizers and feeding stuffs made by the states are issued in various forms, in some states as Experiment Station Bulletins, in some as Bulletins of the State Department of Agriculture, and in others in still different ways. It is thought that a list of these State analyses may be a convenience. The present list gives only the latest publication containing such analyses received in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. The latest publication will usually, although not always, point the way to the earlier years. Not all the States publish analyses. Where a positive statement to this effect was at hand, it has been noted in the list but the States have not been circularized and it is quite possible that some of those which do so publish have been overlooked. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library would be very glad to receive notes of any omissions from the list, as well as any errors.

Fertilizers

Alabama

Dept. of agriculture and industries. Department bulletin no. 7. (1925?)  
(Fertilizer and fertilizer material, 1924-1925)

Arkansas

Dept. of conservation and inspection. Fertilizer and cottonseed meal analyses report, season 1925-26. (1926)

California

Dept. of Agriculture. Special publication 61. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers, agricultural minerals, 1925)

Connecticut

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 282. Nov. 1926. (Report on inspection of commercial fertilizers, 1926)

Delaware

Board of agriculture. Bulletin, v. 15, no. 5 (i.e.2) p. 8-15. (1926)  
(Fertilizer report. Seed report. July-Dec. 1925; Miscellaneous, Jan.-Dec. 1925)

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Fertilizers (Cont'd)

Florida

State chemist. Annual report, 1925. (Fertilizer analyses: p.31-60)

Georgia

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 102, 1926. (Commercial fertilizers inspected and analyzed...season 1926)

Illinois

Dept. of agriculture. Division of foods and dairies. Analysis of registered and licensed commercial fertilizers, 1926. (1926)

Indiana

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 301. May, 1926. (Commercial fertilizers)

Iowa

None published.

Kansas

State board of agriculture. (Quarterly) report, v. 44, no. 175-A. (Report of the...Board... for the quarter ending Sept. 1925, containing analyses of official samples, 1924-25, list of dealers, 1925; list of fertilizers registered Sept. 1, 1925. Control division)

Kentucky

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 263. Dec. 1925. (Analyses of commercial fertilizers)

Louisiana

Dept. of agriculture and immigration. Report of analyses of commercial fertilizers. 1925/26. 1926.

Maine

Agricultural experiment station. Official inspection 121. Oct. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers, 1926)

Maryland

University. Control series 118. Aug. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers. Jan. 1-Aug. 1, 1926)

Massachusetts

Agricultural experiment station. Control series no. 37. Nov. 1926. (Inspection of commercial fertilizers)

Michigan

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 22. 1923. (Michigan fertilizer bulletin. Spring report, 1923)



FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Fertilizers (Cont'd)

Minnesota

None published.

Mississippi

Dept. of agriculture and commerce. Bulletin. v. 21, no. 3. Sept. 1925. (Inspection of commercial fertilizer, season 1925-26)

Missouri

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 239. Feb. 1926. (Testing fertilizers for Missouri farmers, 1925)

New Hampshire

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 225. Oct. 1926. (Inspection of commercial fertilizers for 1926)

New Jersey

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 440. Oct. 1926. (Analyses of commercial fertilizers, fertilizer supplies and home mixtures for 1926)

New York (State)

Dept. of farms and markets. Agricultural bulletin 184. Nov. 1925. (Report of analyses of commercial fertilizers sold in New York state, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

North Carolina

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin. Sept. 1926. (Analyses of fertilizers, spring season, 1926)

North Dakota

State food commissioner and chemist. A bulletin will be published in the near future covering work of the past two years. There has been no previous publication.

Ohio

Dept. of agriculture. Division of feeds and fertilizers. Official report on feed stuffs, commercial fertilizers and agricultural lime and limestones ...1925. 1926.

Oklahoma

None published.

Oregon

Agricultural experiment station. Circular 58. Jan. 1925. (Commercial fertilizers. 1925 ed.)

Pennsylvania

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin, v. 9, no. 7. (General bulletin no. 425) Apr. 1, 1925. (Fertilizer report, 1925)

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Fertilizers (Cont'd)

Rhode Island

Agricultural experiment station. Annual fertilizer circular. Sept. 1925

South Carolina

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 224. Oct. 1925. (Analyses of commercial fertilizers)

South Dakota

None published.

Tennessee

Dept. of agriculture. Division of foods, fertilizers and dairies. Tabulated analyses of commercial fertilizers. 1926.

Texas

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 346. Nov. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers in 1925-26 and their uses)

Vermont

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 258. Sept. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers)

Virginia

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 227. p.22-32. Nov. 1926. (Analyses of fertilizers and agricultural lime)

Washington (State)

Dept. of agriculture. 7th biennial report, Oct. 1, 1924 to Sept. 30, 1926. (Fertilizers: p.103-120)

West Virginia

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 67. Aug. 1926. (Commercial fertilizers: report of inspection work, 1925-1926)

Wisconsin

Dept. of agriculture. Fertilizer inspection division. Official fertilizer inspection for Wisconsin, Feb. 20, 1926. (Mimeographed)

Feeding Stuffs

Alabama

Dept. of agriculture and industries. Dept. bulletin no. 6. (1925?)  
(Commercial feeding stuffs, 1924-25)

Arkansas

Dept. of conservation and inspection. Report of feed analyses, season 1925. (1926)

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Feeding Stuffs (Cont'd)

Connecticut

State agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 277, April 1926. (Report on inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, 1925)

Delaware

Board of agriculture. Bulletin v. 15, no. 5. (i.e.2) (1926) (Fertilizer report, seed report, July-Dec. 1925; miscellaneous, Jan.-Dec. 1925)

Florida

State chemist. Annual report, 1925. (Feeding stuff analyses, p.61-85)

Illinois

Discontinued.

Indiana

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 303. July 1926. (Commercial feeding stuffs)

Iowa

Dept. of agriculture. Dairy and food division. Annual report, 1924. p.40-47. (Report on the analysis of commercial feeds) Reprinted from 25th annual Year book of agriculture of Iowa Dept. of agriculture.

Kansas

State board of agriculture. Quarterly Report. 45 (no. 178-B) (Report of the control division... for the quarter ending June 1926. Sect. B on feeding stuffs)

Kentucky

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 268. Apr. 1926. (Commercial feeding stuffs in Kentucky in 1925)

Louisiana

Dept. of agriculture and immigration. Report of analyses of commercial feed stuffs, 1925/26. 1926.

Maine

Agricultural experiment station. Official Inspections 120. Aug. 1926. (Commercial feeding stuffs, 1925-26)

Maryland

University. Control series 117. Mar. 1926. (Commercial feeding stuffs... Jan. 1, 1925-Jan. 1, 1926)

Massachusetts

Agricultural experiment station. Control ser. Bulletin 36, Nov. 1926. (Inspection of commercial feedstuffs)



FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Feeding Stuffs (Cont'd)

Michigan

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 21. 1923. (Michigan commercial feeding stuffs. Fall 1922-Spring 1923)

Minnesota

State dairy and food department. Division of feed inspection. 7th annual report the for year 1925. (1926)

Mississippi

Dept. of agriculture and commerce. Bulletin. v. 21, no. 4, Dec. 1926. (Inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, season 1925-26)

Missouri

None published yet.

New Hampshire

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 224. July 1926. (Inspection of commercial feeding-stuffs, 1926)

New Jersey

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 435. June 1926. (Analyses of commercial feeding stuffs and registrations for 1926)

New York (State)

Dept. of farms and markets. Agricultural bulletin 189. Apr. 1926. (List of brands of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs for sale in New York state from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1926)

North Carolina

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin. Sept. 1925. (Analyses of mixed feeds on sale in North Carolina, 1924)

North Dakota

State food commissioner and chemist. Bulletin no. 3, Oct. 1923. (Commercial feeding stuffs, analysis of peanut butter) "A bulletin will be published in the near future covering work of the past two years".

Ohio

Dept. of agriculture. Division of feeds and fertilizers. Official report on feed stuffs, commercial fertilizers and agricultural lime and limestones ...1925. 1926.

Oklahoma

None published.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (Cont'd)  
Feeding Stuffs (Cont'd)

Oregon

Dairy and food commission. Commercial feeding stuffs. Bulletin no. 3, including the work of the Commercial feeding stuffs department, Jan. 1, 1924-Dec. 31, 1925. 1926.

Pennsylvania

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin. v. 9, no. 4. (General Bulletin 422) Feb. 15, 1926. (Feeding stuffs report, 1925)

Rhode Island

Agricultural experiment station. Annual feed inspection. Circular. Apr. 1926.

South Carolina

Dept. of agriculture, commerce and industries. Yearbook and 22d annual report, 1925. p.147-155. (List of samples analyzed with note of whether each is good or deficient; analyses not given)

Tennessee

Dept. of agriculture. Tabulated analyses of commercial feeding stuffs. 1924.

Texas

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 348. Jan. 1927. (Commercial feeding stuffs from Sept. 1, 1925 to Aug. 31, 1926)

Vermont

Agricultural experiment station. Bulletin 254. Sept. 1926. (Commercial feeding stuffs)

Virginia

Dept. of agriculture. Dairy and food division. Bulletin 87. (Biennial report of the dairy and food commission, Mar. 1, 1923-June 30, 1925)

Washington (State)

Dept. of agriculture. 7th biennial report, Oct. 1, 1924 to Sept. 20, 1926, p.83-102. (Registered concentrated commercial feeding stuffs)

West Virginia

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin 57. Aug. 1922. (Commercial stock feeds. 1922; report of inspection work)

Wisconsin

Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin No. 78. Sept. 1926. (Wisconsin's commercial feeds)

## CHANGES IN NAMES OF CERTAIN SERIES ISSUED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The following memorandum has recently been issued by order of the Secretary of Agriculture:

"The name 'Department Bulletin' will hereafter be replaced by the name 'Technical Bulletin.' The name 'Department Circular' will be replaced by 'Circular.' The name 'Miscellaneous Circular' will be replaced by 'Miscellaneous Publication.'

"In accordance with this plan the Department Bulletin series will be stopped at No. 1500, the Department Circular series at No. 425, and the Miscellaneous Circular series at No. 110. Each of the new series will begin at No. 1.

"The changes are in the interest of greater clearness and definiteness. In particular, the term 'Department Bulletin' has long been a source of confusion. Although the Administrative Regulations provide that Department Bulletins shall be used for technical material, this is not understood by the public, and much disappointment and criticism arise from people who obtain these bulletins in the belief that they are of popular character. The term 'Technical Bulletin' will obviate these difficulties."

### NEW PERIODICALS

American bankers' association. Agricultural commission. Bulletin. National bank bldg., Madison, Wis. mo. 4°. V. 1, no. 1, Mar. 1927. 35 cents a year.

National nut news. 2239 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago. mo. 8°. V. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1927. \$1.00 a year. (Formed by the consolidation of American nut grower, Pecan news, and Peanut promoter. Volume numbering of Peanut promoter is assumed. V. 10, no. 4 is first issue)

Pet dealer. 15 Park Row, New York. mo. 4°. il. v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1927. \$2.00 a year.

World's butter review. Box 579, Edmonton, Alberta, Can. mo. f°. il. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1927. \$1.50 a year.



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during April, 1927, exclusive of current issues of serials.\*

The national agricultural situation. By A. F. Woods. 1927. 11 p.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

An abstract of literature and compilation of cutting tests on yields and percentages of wholesale and retail cuts of veal. Comp. by E. M. Heffner and E. M. Jordan. 1927. 13 p. (Issued by Division of marketing livestock, meats and wool)

Agricultural relief bills introduced in the 69th Congress. 1927. 22 p. (Prepared in the Library)

Changes in the tenure of farm land, 1920-1925. A preliminary report. 1927. 6 p.

Grain grades and dockage. By R. C. Miller. 1927. 5 p.

Address delivered before the Twentieth annual convention of Farmers elevator association of South Dakota, at Watertown, S. Dak., Dec. 2, 1926.

Kinds of agricultural surpluses. By Mordedai Ezekiel. 1927. 12 p.

Address before Section O, American association for the advancement of science, Phila., Pa., Dec. 30, 1926

Marketing Arizona cantaloupes; season of 1926. By A. E. Prugh. 1927. 27 p. (Issued by Market news service)

Marketing eastern shore of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware strawberries; season of 1926. Summary by H. W. Schneck. 1927. 50 p. (Issued by Market news service)

Marketing North Carolina strawberries, 1926 season. Summary by R. H. Lamb. 1927. 29 p. (Issued by Market news service)

Services for the dairy industry by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1927. 16 p.

Summary of the cooperative wool marketing conference held at Washington, D. C., February 11 and 12, 1927. 12 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Bureau of Animal Industry

A study of the factors which influence the quality and palatability of meat. Rev. ed. Feb. 1927. 76 p. (Issued by Division of animal husbandry)

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+ For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Bureau of Biological Survey

Eastern rodent-control news. no. 1-, April, 1927-. 1927-.

Bureau of Entomology

Questions and answers on the European corn borer. 1927. 16 p.

Extension Service

Farmers' institutes, 1926. (By) J. M. Stedman. 1927. 6 p. (Extension service circular 39)

Training 4-H leadership. (By) R. G. Foster. 1927. 18 p. (Extension service circular 37)

With the corn-borer. no. 1-, March 31, 1927-. 1927-.

Bureau of Home Economics

Average clothing expenditures of 86 farm families of Franklin County, Vermont, during 1923-24. A preliminary report. 1927. 53 p.

Issued in cooperation with the Extension service of the University of Vermont.

Footwear. Comp. by Eva Thayer Shively, January, 1927. 1927. 29 p. (Home economics bibliography no. 1)


The quantity, money value, and nutritive value of food consumed by 86 farm families in Franklin County, Vermont, in 1923-24. A preliminary report. 1927. 25 p.

Selected list of government publications on housing and equipment. Comp. by Ruth Van Deman. 1927. 15 p. (Home economics bibliography no. 2)

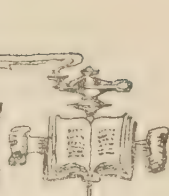
Office of Information

Report of number and use of radio sets on farms in the United States, April 1, 1927. 1927. 28 p. (Issued by Radio service)

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# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
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WASHINGTON  
D. C.





## MAIL IN THOSE NEWS ITEMS FOR AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

WHAT IS NEWS? News in this case is anything that interests you as an agricultural librarian. If it interests you it will probably be interesting to other agricultural librarians as well. Send notes on bibliographies and bibliographical work in progress, on new developments in your work, on changes in personnel and changes in positions, on reorganization plans, on new publications of your college, on important accessions to your library, etc., etc.

We are also anxious to have you send (1) articles of your own bearing on agricultural library work, (2) comments on articles appearing in Agricultural Library Notes, and (3) suggestions as to how Agricultural Library Notes may be made of more service to you in your work.

Mail items to Miss C. R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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USE THIS SHEET

and additional plain sheets if needed





## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 2.

May-July, 1927

No. 5-7.

### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING

The Agricultural Libraries Section meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m., June 20, 1927, by the Secretary, Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, in the absence of the Chairman, Miss Clari-bel R. Barnett, Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miss Zeliaette Troy, Librarian of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, New York, was appointed to act as Secretary.

Mr. Lewis read from a letter from Miss Barnett giving a brief history of the work of the Agricultural Libraries Section since its formation. She spoke of the increasing difficulty, with the growth of the A. L. A., of finding a time for the Agricultural Libraries Section meeting which would not conflict with other meetings of interest to agricultural librarians, and raised the question whether the Section should be continued, suggesting that a committee be appointed to consider the question. "If the findings of the committee," she said, "should make it seem desirable to continue the Section, we can then go forward with greater assurance and make definite plans for future undertakings which will, it is hoped, accelerate even in a greater degree the development of agricultural library work. Moreover, the findings of the committee, if favorable to the continuance of the Section, would no doubt disclose the lines of activity which it would be most profitable for the Section to undertake. The committee might also consider whether or not it would be best to continue to hold meetings annually or whether it would be better to go back to the original plan of biennial meetings." The discussion which followed indicated a desire on the part of those present to continue the Section, but it was decided to postpone final consideration of the question until the 1928 meeting.

The report of the Oberly Memorial Fund Committee as it appeared in the A. L. A. Bulletin for July, 1927, was read.

The general discussion of "extension" was opened by a talk on "What agricultural librarians can do to further library extension" by Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant, A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension. An abstract of Miss Merrill's talk is given on page 81.

Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, continued the discussion with a paper entitled "Opportunities of Agricultural Colleges for Library Extension." His paper is given on page 83.

In the absence of Miss Margery Bedinger, Librarian of the New Mexico State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, her paper on agricultural librarians and library extension was read by Mr. Lewis. Miss Bedinger emphasized how the librarian in an agricultural college can spread the library idea throughout the state by teaching books and the usefulness of a library to the students with whom she comes in contact, the student assistants on her staff and the students of journalism who find the library a source of news.

Mr. Lewis, Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, read the results of a survey which he made on how extension library service is carried on by the various state university and college libraries. The facts brought out show how far we are from the danger of over standardization.

A discussion as to the advisability of holding a joint meeting with the state library commissions followed.

"Are printed catalog cards for state experiment station publications needed or is it sufficient to rely upon the Experiment Station Record and the Agricultural Index for information in regard to these publications" was the next subject taken up.

Miss Lucia Haley, Librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, wrote that while the Experiment Station Record and the Agricultural Index might be adequate for the experiment station men, the cards would be very helpful for students and would be a quicker reference tool in the hands of the librarians. The possibility of reviving the classified "Card Index of Experiment Station Literature" formerly issued by the Office of Experiment Stations was mentioned. Better still, it was stated, would be a combination of the classified Card Index with the Library of Congress plan, resulting in cards for a dictionary catalog with a classification number for those who continue their classified catalog and including abstracts.

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, Librarian of the Montana State College, wrote that she would advocate experiment station catalog cards with the subject headings printed on them as the U. S. Department of Agriculture cards now come.

Mr. Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University of Missouri, wrote that he questioned the advisability of adding any more cards to the great number which libraries are called upon to file now; the cost of filing is high, the space for housing is great, the effect upon the layman of such large card catalogs is confusing, and such a system is of necessity slow. "It is very desirable," he wrote, "that an index of the publications of the state agricultural experiment stations up to 1915 inclusive be published; since that date they have been indexed in the Agricultural Index."

Mr. C. H. Hastings, Chief of the Card Division of the Library of Congress, stressed the administrative side of the matter of printed cards. Cards are now being printed for the experiment station material of Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont and Virginia and it is largely a matter of how many libraries would subscribe for sets if other states were undertaken. An effort will soon be made through AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES and other publicity means to find how many libraries want more station material indexed.

Miss Mary G. Lacy, Librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, rendered her second progress report, as Chairman of the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid, on the cooperative indexing of the state official sources of agricultural statistics, giving a short history of the work. The matter was first presented to the Section at the Seattle meeting in 1926. The index of Alabama has been made. This state was undertaken first because it came first in the alphabet. The Oklahoma index is now ready for typing and mimeographing. Several people are working on the California index but the

## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING (Cont'd)

statistics of this state are so many and varied that completion is not yet within view. Miss Lucia Haley's "Preliminary list of sources of agricultural and related statistics of the State of Oregon" is so helpful that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will mimeograph it for wider distribution. No further work on the preliminary list of the sources of the agricultural statistics of Idaho has been done since last year.

A survey of Maryland prices of agricultural and other products was planned by one of the divisions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the library supplied a list of the sources where such prices could be found. This is the foundation for the Maryland Index but no work has been done on it since last year. While not as much has been accomplished as the committee had hoped to report on at this time, the task has proved a stupendous one and real progress has been made in that methods and forms have been worked out and the standardized procedure is a great help. The members of this Committee are: Miss Mary G. Lacy, Chairman; Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Miss Mary K. Reely, Miss Harriet W. Sewall, Miss Louise O. Bercaw, and Mr. W. W. Foote.

The Chairman then asked for the report of the Nominating Committee, which consisted of Miss Mary G. Lacy, Chairman, Mrs. Linda E. Landon, and Miss Annie O. Hallett. The slate they brought in for the coming year was Mr. W. P. Lewis for Chairman and Miss Cora Miltimore for Secretary. It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted.

Zeliaette Troy,

Acting Secretary.

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WHAT AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIANS CAN DO TO FURTHER LIBRARY EXTENSION  
Abstract of talk given at the Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting,  
Toronto, June 20, by Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Secretary,  
Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association.

"Agricultural librarians have both an opportunity and a responsibility in rural library extension, for they have a personal contact with rural leaders of the present, in the agricultural college faculty and staff of the extension service, and those of the future, in the student body. I therefore ask your help in a unified program for library extension, national and state.

The American Library Association through its Committee on Library Extension has set as its ultimate goal adequate public library service within easy reach of everyone. It believes that the county library, in most of the United States, can best give that service to rural people. But it also believes in the great need of state field work, state leadership, state direction toward that goal, and therefore in a strong state library extension agency in each state.



## WHAT AGRICULTURAL LIVRARIANS CAN DO TO FURTHER LIBRARY EXTENSION (Cont'd)

How can the Committee on Library Extension help you? First, it is laying a foundation, through national publicity, contacts with national organizations, on which you can build. Then it is providing tools for you to use (county posters were displayed, small publications distributed). It is making a beginning in field work, going first to states without state library extension agencies.

The state program must vary from state to state. But every state needs a program and unified effort on the part of all librarians, and others interested, toward its achievement. For instance, nine states (outside of New England) are still without county library laws. In these states one item in a state program is obvious.

I have said that you have an unusual opportunity to help. I want to mention a few of the ways, noting examples of what I know is actually being done. First, the agricultural librarian can collect and study extension literature (list distributed) and be ready to make use of it. Have all of you Long's "County Library Service" and the report of the Committee on Library Extension? Have you the publications of your own state library extension agency? Then there is the opportunity to show the books or give the smaller publications to rural leaders. One of my best contacts in South Carolina developed from the agricultural librarian's giving a state home demonstrator "Rural public library service" and "Equalizing library opportunities".

Does the class in rural sociology hear rural library service discussed, and is there sometime a general talk to the whole student body? The agricultural librarian in New Mexico arranged for me to speak at the college assembly and I have never had a finer audience. Students in journalism in the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College are now writing library publicity and helping the state movement along.

Then there are the possibilities of exhibits at farmers' week or at short course time. Your state library extension agency may be already doing this, to be sure. In South Carolina, where this is no such agency, the agricultural librarian is inviting a nearby county librarian, Miss Templeton, to come to farmers' week with her county book truck. Many librarians are wishing they had a chance at broadcasting, while you have radio stations in the family. What a chance to talk books, and just incidentally, how to get them.

One big new opportunity has scarcely been touched. Studies of rural life are being made all over the country under the Purnell Act. Could not some of these studies be directed toward showing a hunger for books, and the fine reading done by rural people when books are available? We have had the number of books in the rural home counted or their absence noted. City people would not like to be judged that way. I should like to see a comparative study of reading tastes and pleasures and the reading done in a rural section which has county library service and in a similar section which has only far away state service, or no facilities at all.

These are a few of the opportunities of the agricultural livrarian. You can doubtless add many other suggestions."

## · OPPORTUNITIES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES FOR LIBRARY EXTENSION

Paper read by Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, at the Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting, Toronto, June 20, 1927.

The land grant colleges, inadequately named agricultural colleges, have organized extension departments to serve the needs of those living in rural communities who are unable to attend college. The connection between the college library and the extension service is not, in many cases at least, well organized, or even, in certain instances, recognised. These services are not by any means wholly connected directly with farming. The relation of the college libraries to such services is not entirely clear.

These are the days of standardization, especially in library circles. It is proposed to standardize our income - so much per student for library purposes; it is proposed to standardize our salaries; to standardize the various positions by rank of library assistants, etc., etc. Like most good things, this standardization may be tending toward an extreme. On the other hand, standardization within certain limits would seem desirable. Few would agree with the dean of one of our larger universities who stated that in planning a library building a study of other university libraries would be a handicap rather than an aid.

Library extension, in so far as agricultural colleges and universities go, is one of the things which cannot be standardized on account of the varying conditions in various localities. Therefore my first point is that you should study carefully your own state, the various library agencies available, the book stores, the general education of the rural population, their home libraries, their reading habits, before any attempt at library extension is made. I heard a beautiful example of overstandardization some years ago. Milk is good for children, therefore children should drink milk. My young friend, Jim Hackley, was fed on milk. Jim gradually faded away. Two days before he died it was found that in his special case milk changed to poison in his system, but it was too late to aid him. Any attempt to force library extension in agricultural colleges is doomed to fail unless we take into account the particular conditions in the state; the states with active library commissions would require different extension methods on the part of college libraries than the states with no Commissions at all. That is not saying, by any means, that even with an active commission there is no opportunity in agricultural colleges for library extension.

Show me the commission that claims to cover thoroughly all the library needs of the rural population of a state, show me a commission that feels it needs no help in rural library extension and I will show you a commission which needs a change in personnel.

There are eight points which I should like to recommend in connection with the aid agricultural libraries can give to library extension in each state.

1. Study present library agencies outside of your own college and back them to the limit. Study how you can supplement such activities rather than duplicate them. Enter into satisfactory working relationships with all such organizations. All of us working together cannot render one hundred per cent perfect service.

2. The average college has county agents and extension representatives throughout the state. Keep closely in touch with such agencies to ascertain library conditions - books in the homes, books in the schools, and opportunities for service. Find out the book needs of various groups organized by the extension worker and either supply them directly or see that the library commission does so. It does not make much difference which does it; make sure it is done. Use the funds available for extension work in rural sociology to have studies made of reading habits. The funds appropriated by the national government are available for this purpose.

3. See that public libraries are attempting to supply the needs of the rural districts surrounding their cities and towns. Aid them to extend this work in every way possible either by legislation or by contacts or in any other way which may be possible. If there is a commission, work with the commission. If there is no other state organization work to get one and in the meantime do the best you can yourself.

4. It is impossible for a college library to attempt to supply popular books, current publications and fiction generally throughout the state. If no commission is available to do this work, a college library might do it to a limited extent if there is a prospect that such an action will lead to the organization of a library by the people who need it.

5. Use the extension publications to include lists of books and state how the books may be obtained, whether through the commission, if there is one, or through your own library. Be prepared to tell those rural communities where they can buy books.

6. Every agricultural college has many visitors from rural communities, sometimes running up to ten or fifteen thousand per year. Have an exhibit of popular books, books for children, books for home reading, and, if possible, arrange for a few minutes talk on the value of reading and the value of books in the community. Get the library on the program for short courses. Arrange a book exhibit at your state fair. Every college has a certain space allotted at the fair.

7. Every college has a radio. Use it for book discussions and library publicity. It is better to have the same person talk each week. I have no sympathy with the remarks in the Publisher's Weekly that women's voices are not suitable for radio. Our experience at Ames contradicts this statement. I do believe, however, that there is a great advantage in listening to the same person every week over the radio - the



## OPPORTUNITIES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES FOR LIBRARY EXTENSION ( Cont'd)

radio audience grows to know her. Make book talks snappy and remember that you are talking to individuals whose education has on the average probably stopped with the eighth grade.

8. Make your research material available throughout the state. Explain to the city libraries that where you cannot loan fiction and popular books generally you can loan out-of-the-way material that may be needed for research or for serious study. Oftentimes in the smaller cities there are manufacturing firms which need certain material and do not know where to get it. Encourage them to come to the college library for such material. This is a field in most cases exclusively your own. In many states your library is the only one in the state possessing much of this material.

Some of this work can be done by no other agency than the agricultural college library. Even with an active commission you will have the opportunity for state-wide contacts that will be of great aid to the library development of your state and can be made an aid to the commission if you work in harmony with other state library interests.

My most important point I have left until the end. It is the one point in which I think we are falling down badly. We should make sure that our faculty and our students are educated as to the need of books, the advantages of reading, the handicaps due to the failure to form the habit of quick reading on the part of our children. If we make sure that we have the facts well in mind and can educate our faculty and students to the need of organized facilities for reading in the various communities, rapid progress is assured. At present I think it is safe to say that over half of our students go through our colleges and universities without adequate explanations of the value of reading or of the use of books. As one superintendent puts it, our girls go through the public schools without any knowledge of books or of the need of rapid and effective reading. They go to normal school and learn nothing about it there and they come back to the schools to teach and they have nothing along this line to give to the children. It is a vicious circle. Make sure that those prospective teachers leaving your institutions understand thoroughly the advantages of reading and the need of book collections for this purpose. Lend your influence to the establishment of courses in every normal school in your state for instruction in the use of libraries; find out what the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia has done in this line; explain at every opportunity the handicaps to the future success of children if they do not form through the wide use of books correct reading habits when they are young.

There is no doubt that we have the opportunities. The question is whether we are able to take advantage of them.

## INTERNATIONAL LEXICON OF AGRICULTURE

The International Institute of Agriculture is proposing to publish an International Lexicon of Agriculture in twenty-five languages with an explanatory text in French and English, and has sent out the following announcement concerning the work:

"The general principle on which the scheme of the Lexicon is based is that of the collection of all the terms which are of special importance to technicians and specialists in agriculture, the agricultural industries and the allied sciences, while supplying for each a translation in the selected languages.

"The philological definition of each term will be given in French and English and at the same time, wherever necessary, brief notes of a scientific or technical character in order to make the meaning quite clear in each case.

"The French and English text will be followed by the translation of the word in the remaining 23 languages, the term or terms in most current and general use being chosen.

"The work will be published monthly in numbers, each consisting of 32 large octavo pages in double columns, with a cover; the whole being completed in about 90 numbers.

"In addition there will be an index of the words in all the languages.

"From now onwards it is also possible to subscribe for the complete work which will contain about 3000 pages arranged in three volumes bound in cloth at the price of 120 liras per volume."

## COWAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY ON BEEKEEPING

The British Bee Journal for June 30, 1917, contains a notice saying that the Council of the British Bee-keepers' Association have decided that the memorial to the late President, Thomas William Cowan, shall be a National Library named "The Cowan Memorial Library". To this end they propose to purchase Mr. Cowan's library which has taken a lifetime to collect. The notice states further that "the library consists of 1800 volumes and is unique and second to none in the world. Arrangements will be made for housing the library in London, so that it will be available to every bee-keeper in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, either by loan of books through the post or actual visit to read them in the library."

## QUERIES

The Librarian of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, has sent the following query:

"Do any of the libraries who receive AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES know a Dutch periodical called 'Onze Tuinen'? It has been recommended to us, and sample copies are in my hands now. Being unable to read the language, however, I do not feel competent to judge its value."

The Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture would be glad to know of libraries which contain a file of "The Farmer and Gardener" published in Baltimore, May, 1834-May, 1839, and the 3d series of the "American Farmer" published in Baltimore, May 29, 1839-June, 1845.

## WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

The report of Mr. W. W. Foote, Librarian of the Washington State College, for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1927, records a most satisfactory growth of the library. Following are a few extracts from the report:

"Due to the generous support given to the Library by the President and Board of Regents the year just closed has been a notable one in many respects. \$22,691.61 has been expended for books, periodicals and binding. This, of course, includes purchases for all colleges and schools as well as those purchased under General Library Funds. This has broken all records for past years; in fact, we have purchased three times as many books during the past twelve months as in any year since the College was established. The value of this large increase in expenditure for books to the regular academic and research work of the college will be very great. This more liberal policy will soon make our library comparable with any in the Northwest and I believe, with a few exceptions, this will make our library the best equipped of any library in a Land Grant College in the United States.

"Another notable event of the year was the remodeling of the rooms on the first floor into one large reserve reading room, giving us seating capacity for 140 more students and for the first time in twelve years giving us adequate accommodations for our readers...

"We were also exceedingly fortunate in installing a fifth level stack in February, as the congestion of books and other material had become so acute that the aisles of the stacks were being encumbered with classified material, making it impossible to give prompt service to our readers in many cases...

"An examination of the statistics compiled by the various departments in the library indicates splendid increase in service and growth. During the past year we have added to our bound volumes 10,619 accessions, making a grand total of 123,220 bound and catalogued volumes in our library with 5,148 volumes waiting to be cataloged...

"During the year 10,779 books were accessioned, classified, and cataloged. Of this number 5,201 were purchased; 3,910 were received by gift; 450 were received by exchange; 1,418 were bound by the Spokane bindery; and 265 were bound in our own bindery. The greater number of the volumes that have been bound consist of periodicals and newspapers. A certain portion, however, consist of experiment station bulletins and pamphlets as well as some rebound books from our classified collection.

"In addition to the bound accessions we have received during the year 52,215 unbound pamphlets; 33,498 unbound periodicals; 22,194 unbound newspapers, and 3,767 miscellaneous pieces which include college cut-outs, prints, photos, maps, posters, cards and experiment station bulletins, making a grand total of 116,674 pieces added to our collection during the year. All of this material is made available by cataloging, by listing on cards in our continuation division or by arranging alphabetically on the shelves.

"We are indeed proud of our list of continuations which now numbers over 13,000 and I believe we rank, in this respect, among the largest college and university libraries. This splendid showing has been made by the sending out of thousands of soliciting letters each year.



It would be profitable to the college to devote the entire time of one trained assistant to this work.

"The attendance in the circulation department for the year was 219,426 which is an increase of 12% over last year. The attendance in the periodical department was over 64,000. The signed circulation at the loan desk of books increased 14.5% and there were 302,629 signed charges for books, periodicals and pamphlets made at the various desks. The percentage of increase in circulation in the last fourteen years amounts to over 1,600%. A consideration of these figures will indicate why we have found it necessary to so largely increase our student help to give prompt service which is so important to students and faculty."

#### SECOND AWARD OF OBERLY MEMORIAL PRIZE

The second biennial Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences has been awarded by the American Library Association to Miss Mary G. Lacy, Mrs. Annie M. Hannay, and Miss Emily L. Day, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The prize-winning bibliography is entitled "Price Fixing by Governments, 424 B. C. - 1926 A. D." Honorable mention was given to a bibliography on "Cooperation in Agriculture" by Miss Chastina Gardner of the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture, a bibliography on "World Food Supply" by Miss Margaret T. Olcott, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, and to a bibliography on "Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries" by Mrs. Annie M. Hannay, also of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.

Mr. E. D. Tweedell, Assistant Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Preceptor of the University of Wisconsin Library School, and the following members of the staff of the Library of Congress constituted the committee which judged the bibliographies: Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Consultant in Bibliography; Mr. William A. Slade, Chief, Division of Bibliography; Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Chief, Legislative Reference Service; and Mr. F. M. Ashley, Assistant Librarian.

The prize consists of the interest at 4 1/2 per cent on the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund amounting to \$1050.

#### EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN SOIL LITERATURE

An exhibit of old and recent American soil literature was prepared by the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a part of the large exhibit in connection with the First International Congress of Soil Science, June 13-22. The collection of old books shows the development of American soil literature beginning with Jared Eliot's Essays on Field Husbandry, issued in 1747, the first American book on agriculture. There were also copies of some of the earliest geological and agricultural surveys. Recent literature was represented by a collection of the soil publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural experiment station publications, and a collection of the recent standard American books on soils and fertilizers. Photographs of a number of pioneers in soil science in this country were also shown.

## BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has recently issued as its Publication No. 376 "Sarton's Introduction to the History of Science", published by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore. The publishers' announcement states that "Volume 1, From Homer to Omar Khayyem, presents (1) a broad view of universal science, presented in such a manner that summaries provide a continuous narrative, supplemented with full reading guides for further study, (2) a comprehensive biographical dictionary, giving the name and contribution of every outstanding thinker in a nutshell, and (3) a review of the state of science at any given period, and records the advance of human thought in all countries and eras." The author is George Sarton, Editor of *Isis*, lecturer on the history of science, Harvard University, and Associate in the history of Science, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

"The World's Meat", by Robert James McFall, Ph. D., Research Professor of Agricultural Economics in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has recently been issued by D. Appleton and Company, New York. The introduction states that the book is "an attempt to deal with the problems of the place of meat in the diet and in food production, to outline the main features of the situation in the various countries of the earth, to present some of the outstanding factors in the marketing of meats and to discuss the present and probable future trends of meat production in the light of present conditions and the outstanding factors in the relation between the increase of man and his food supply."

"Sheep Production", by Levi Jackson Horlacher, Assistant to the Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, has recently been issued in the series of "McGraw-Hill Publications in the Agricultural and Botanical Sciences". In the preface the author states that "this book is the outgrowth of the author's work in teaching courses in sheep production at the University of Kentucky. It does not represent a complete and exhaustive treatise on all phases of sheep and wool, but rather deals with the more important fundamentals underlying profitable production."

"Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War; Agriculture by Michel Augé-Laribé, Food Supply by Pierre Pinot", has been issued by the Yale University Press in the "Economic and Social History of the World War; Translated and Abridged Series".

A second edition of the book entitled "Economic Development of the United States", by Isaac Lippincott, Ph. D., Professor of Economic Resources, Washington University, has recently been issued by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Several chapters are devoted to agriculture. The first edition, issued in 1921, contained 691 pages. The second edition contains 771 pages.

"Social Participation in a Rural New England Town", by James Lowell Hughes, Ph. D., has just been issued by Columbia University Teachers College as no. 258 of the series "Contributions to Education". It contains 102 pages.

## BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

An extensive annotated bibliography entitled "Gardens & Gardening, A Selected List of Books Prepared by the Garden Club of America, the Horticultural Society of New York, and the New York Public Library", to accompany an exhibition of Garden Books in the central building of the New York Public Library in March, 1927, is contained in the March and May numbers, 1927, of the Bulletin of the New York Public Library.

"Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the United States and Canada" has been issued as Bulletin no. 58 of the National Research Council. It contains 304 pages.

"Farm Income and Farm Life; A Symposium on the Relation of the Social and Economic Factors in Rural Progress", a volume prepared by a Joint Committee of the American Country Life Association and the American Farm Economic Association, has been published by the University of Chicago Press, 1927, by means of a grant from the Institute of Social and Religious Research. Prof. Dwight Sanderson was Chairman of the Committee and Editor of the volume. It contains 324 pages.

"The Evolution of the English Farm", by M. E. Seebohm, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, is the title of an interesting book which has recently been issued in London by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. The introduction states that the object of the book is "to enquire how this most primitive of institutions - the farm - one so fundamentally important to the existence of the human race, was developed. We shall endeavor to show how that wild and skin-clad creature 'homo sapiens' became a farmer; how in time he collected round him his dwelling-place, his various stock, his farm buildings and his implements; what crops he grew and how he set about it; through what phases of organization his agricultural endeavors passed, what he ate, how he lived and in what ways his ever-busy wife was employed." The following periods are covered: The Neolithic Farm; The Bronze Age; The Early Iron Age - The Development of the Celtic Farm, The Roman Occupation; The Saxon Period; The Norman Conquest to the Black Death; 1348 to 1500; The Sixteenth Century; The Seventeenth Century; The Eighteenth Century; The Nineteenth Century. There is a bibliography of six pages.

Volumes II and III of "The Rural Industries of England & Wales" have recently been published by the Oxford University Press. Their titles are as follows: Volume II - Osier-Growing and Basketry and Some Rural Factories; Volume III - Decorative Crafts and Rural Potteries. Both volumes are by Helen E. Fitz Randolph and M. Doriell Hay. Volume IV, Rural Industries in Wales, is yet to appear.

"The Apple Industry in the United States: A Selected List of References on the Economic Aspects of the Industry Together With Some References on Varieties" compiled by Louise O. Bercaw, was issued in June by the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 19. It comprises 170 pages.



## BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

"Poetry of American Farm Life" by George Earle Shankel, Ph. D., has been published (1926) by the George Peabody College for Teachers as no. 34 of the series "Contributions to Education". It is a book of 143 pages. A bibliography of source material is contained on pages 120-133.

"Home Making as a Center for Research; Report of the Teachers College Conferences on Home Making, Wednesdays, March 2-April 20, 1927", has been issued by the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University.

"Village Communities" by Edmund deS. Brunner, recently published by the George H. Doran Company, New York, is the last of a series of five embodying the results of a national study of the agricultural village and its community in the United States made by the Institute of Social and Religious Research during 1923, 1924 and 1925.

"Principles of Soil Microbiology" by Selman A. Waksman, has been published by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore. This is a volume of 380 pages with 82 illustrations. The publishers' announcement states that this is "the most exhaustive study of the subject in any language." The book is replete with references to the literature, of which 2543 are listed at the end of the book in a bibliography arranged alphabetically and also according to reference numbers in the text.

"Principles of Rural Sociology" by Gustav Lundquist and Thomas Nixon Carver, has recently been published by Ginn & Co.

The American Country Life Association issued in June the second edition of the "Country Life Book List," the first having appeared in June, 1925. The List, which comprises 16 pages, is classified and is international in scope. The titles are annotated.

## SOIL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

In connection with the First International Congress of Soil Science held in Washington June 13-22, the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the request of members of the American Organizing Committee of the Congress, prepared a series of bibliographies of American soil publications. The first, entitled "A Classified List of Soil Publications of the United States and Canada", contains 549 pages and was issued as Bibliographical Contribution no. 13 of the Library. The second is a 63 page bibliography entitled "List of Publications on Soils Issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1844-1926", issued as Bibliographical Contribution no. 14. The third, entitled "List of Publications on Soils Issued by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States through 1926", which was prepared by Miss Core L. Felakamp, Librarian of the Office of Experiment Stations, and Miss Catherine E. Pennington, Senior Library Assistant of the Office of Experiment Stations, has just been issued as Bibliographical Contribution no. 15. All three of the bibliographies are in mimeographed form. Copies may be obtained on application to the Librarian of the Department.

## NOTES ON PERIODICALS

"The first number of The Countryman, a new illustrated quarterly review and miscellany of rural life, edited and published by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury, Kingham, Oxford, appeared in April last. It is a periodical concerned with the welfare of the men and women who live on the land and their cultivation, and has as its object the provision of brisk, timely, and authoritative articles, together with skillful and appetising digests of that practical information in every department of rural welfare which is at present scattered in books, journals, and papers. It is non-party in character and is intended to be of equal interest to men and women, and to help stimulate their efforts in the improvement of rural conditions, whether their activities are concerned with the problems of education, housing, village clubs or women's institutes, etc. Amongst the varied articles in the first number are the following: 'Countryman Conversations', 'The Trees We Might Have', 'Is the Farmer Dead Beat?', 'Aerials for Arable', 'The Genteel Cottage', and 'New Rural Tales', while authors include Sir Daniel Hall, Sir Francis Acland, Mr. Noel Buxton, and Sir Charles Bright. A special treatment of country books is promised for the second number." - Nature, June 11, 1927. The price of subscription is 10 shillings a year.

### Other New Periodicals

#### American

National Duroc record bulletin. Peoria, Ill. mo. fo. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1927. 50 cents a year.

#### Foreign

African sugar & cotton journal. 237 Pine St., Durban, So. Africa. mo. 40. il. v. 1, no. 1. Apr. 1927. 10 sh. per annum. (Formed by the combination of the African sugar & cotton planter and the South African sugar & cotton planter, the former having ceased with v. 3, no. 2, Feb. 1927, the latter with v. 3, no. 7, Feb. 1927)

Food manufacture; the journal of the food industry. Leonard Hill, Ltd., 173 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4. mo. 40. il. v. 1, no. 1. May, 1927. 10 sh. per annum.

Natural history magazine. British museum (Natural history). South Kensington, London, S. W. 7. quar. 80. il. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1927. 1 sh. a number.

### Changed Titles

#### American

Farm electric dealer. New York. Changed title to Rural electric dealer with v. 7, no. 3, Apr. 1927.

Western dietitian... Los Angeles, Calif. Changed to Food facts with v. 3, no. 1, May 15, 1927.

## MISCELLANY

An extended review of "A World List of Scientific Periodicals Published in the Years 1900-1921, vol. 2", is contained in Nature for July 23, 1927, pages 107-109.

"A Protest Against Cryptic Titles and Indirect Labeling of Figures", by C. T. Hurst, is contained in "Science" for July 5, 1927, pages 37-38.

"The Breeders' Gazette" is being published twice a month instead of weekly, during the summer months, beginning with the issue of May 19th.

"The Agricultural Index" for July, 1927, contains a valuable series of Agricultural Book Reviews covering the period December 1926-July 1927.

A second edition of "A System of Classification for a Pharmaceutical Library" by Miss Ethel J. Heath, Librarian of the Sheppard Library, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, has been published as a Bulletin of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Library Number, 1926. Librarians of agricultural libraries will find it suggestive.

A third edition of "Class Z - Bibliography and Library Science" of the classification of the Library of Congress, has been issued. Copies may be obtained for thirty-five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A typewritten list of the documents prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference in Geneva in May, 1927, may be obtained from the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This list is a combination, with additions, of the lists included in the May and June numbers of Agricultural Economics Literature of the publications which have been received in the Library.

A letter from Miss Marguerite V. Doggett, Librarian of Clemson College, states that the Pendleton Farmers' Society, "the oldest of its kind in the country," has deposited its library with the College library for safekeeping and for the use of research workers. As it is not the property of the College, the books do not circulate. It contains a number of rare old foreign and American agricultural books and periodicals. It also contains an account book of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, dated 1323.

The Yearbook of Agriculture for 1926 which has recently been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is quite different in character from the previous volumes, aside from the usual statistical appendix, being made up largely of very brief articles arranged alphabetically by subject. On account of the number of these articles and their brevity it has been decided not to prepare printed Library of Congress cards for the separate articles but one title card for the section "What's New in Agriculture" is being printed (Agr. 27-462)



## PERSONAL ITEMS

Dr. George Alan Works, Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University, became dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago on July 1. Professor Works, in association with Chancellor Capen of the University of Buffalo, recently completed an investigation of library problems in colleges and universities. At Cornell he was chairman of the University Division of Education. He was director of the rural schools survey in New York and director of the educational survey of Texas.

On July 1st Mrs. Grace G. Gerdel became Librarian of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Wooster, succeeding Miss Sarah J. Painter who is planning to take a library course at Simmons College the coming year.

Miss Lucy M. Lewis, Librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, and Miss Nelle U. Branch, Librarian, Branch of the College of Agriculture, University Farm, Davis, California, will start on August 20th with a small party for a trip through the Orient, to be gone about six months.

Mrs. Eva T. Shively, Librarian of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, resigned on July 1, 1927, to take up her residence in Pittsburgh where Mr. Shively has recently accepted a position. Mrs. Mamie E. Nystrom, formerly Assistant Librarian of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Librarian of the Bureau of Home Economics.

Mlle. Aline Payen, a graduate of the American Library School in Paris, and the holder of a scholarship from the International Institute of Agriculture Library, Rome, spent the past winter at the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In April she went to the Engineering Societies Library, New York, to study its classed catalogue, the catalogue of the International Institute of Agriculture Library being a classed catalogue arranged in accordance with the Brussels amplification of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Mlle. Payen sailed for France on July 15th and will take up her work in Rome the first of September, as head of the "Preparation Section" of the Institute Library.

Dr. Sigmund von Frauendorfer, the holder of a scholarship from the International Institute of Agriculture Library for the study of library methods in the United States, is spending the summer at the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. von Frauendorfer spent the year 1925/26 at the New York State Library School and the year 1926/27 at the University of Illinois Library School. His thesis for his Master's Degree at the University of Illinois was entitled "Classification Problems in Agricultural Libraries". It is hoped that this may later be printed. Dr. von Frauendorfer returns to Rome in January, 1928. He will head the "Acquisitions Section" of the Institute Library.

## THE BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS OF ALPHONSO WOOD

By Dr. Willard W. Eggleston,

Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Doctor Wood graduated, with honors, from Dartmouth College in 1834 at the age of twenty-four. He went immediately to Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, where he taught for fifteen years, with the exception of 1837 spent at Andover Theological Seminary. Wood was a born teacher and with his fine teaching ability and his talent in textbook making he aroused interest in plant study wherever he went. In Wood's time Dartmouth College had no chair of natural history. Medical students received some instructions about plants and it was through Dr. A. G. Skinner, a student in Dartmouth Medical College, that Wood's interest in botany was aroused when he entered College in 1832.

Prof. Wood organized a class in botany at Kimball Union Academy but soon found himself handicapped by lack of a suitable botany. This he tried to rectify by appeals to Dr. Asa Gray and other botanists for a better botanical textbook. His appeals were in vain and Prof. Wood gradually prepared a manuscript for use in his own classroom. In 1845 he published the first "Class-Book of Botany". This edition, of about 1500 copies, was not stereotyped. It covered the New England States and New York. Much to his surprise, the edition was soon sold.

In the summer of 1846 Prof. Wood made his first trip West, reaching western Indiana. On the way he visited several botanists and he returned through Harper's Ferry, Virginia. In 1847 the second copy-right of the "Class-Book" appeared. This was a much improved book with the range extended south to the District of Columbia and the Ohio River and west to the Mississippi. This edition was stereotyped and many thousand copies printed. The period of printing of this second copyright extended to 1869. In 1849 "First Lessons in Botany", a contribution designed for the common schools, was published.

In 1852 Prof. Wood moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and two years later to College Hill, Ohio, where he taught in seminaries. In 1858 he organized the Terre Haute Female College. Some time after 1856 he changed his publishers from Crocker and Brewster of Boston to Barnes and Burr of New York. The latter firm paid him a bonus to finance studies and trips in the South for the much larger "Class-Book" of 1861. In 1857 a botanical survey was made as far south as Apalachicola, Florida, and a second southern trip was made in 1858 or 1859. The range of the "Class-Book" of 1861 was extended south to Florida and Louisiana. In the fall of 1860 Prof. Wood moved to Brooklyn to be in closer touch with his publishing house. In 1861 he started the Clinton Female Seminary which even in war time proved highly successful. The Clinton Seminary was sold in 1865. Wood's "Object Lessons in Botany" was first published in 1865. This most useful work replaced "First Lessons in Botany" and was one of the last of Dr. Wood's publications to be discontinued.

In October, 1865, Prof. Wood traveled to California by way of the Isthmus. It was his first sea voyage and his first introduction to tropical flora and his unpublished Journal is well worth reading. A month was spent collecting along the Panama railway, then the steamer taken for San Francisco. After a number of excursions in the vicinity of San Francisco, southern California was visited. Beginning at San Diego, collections were made north to the Cowlitz River, Washington.

On this journey many side trips were enjoyed, including stops at Calaveras Big Trees, the Geysers, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Wood and the Dalles, the Cascades and the mouth of the Columbia River.

Returning by sea to San Francisco the first of September he visited the Yosemite and finally, on September 29, 1866, took steamer for the Isthmus on his way home. He arrived in New York in November and removed to West Farms where he resided until his death. He it was who first guided young N. L. Britton to that delightful botanical spot on Bronx River now the location of the New York Botanical Garden. It was also Prof. Wood who, in 1845, discovered that famous "Garden" of alpine plants on Willoughby Mountain, Vermont. "Liliacae of California" appeared in 1868. In 1869 the fourth copyright of the "Class-Book" appeared. In 1870 the "American Botanist and Florist" was published. The "Botanist and Florist" is a classic of concise botanical description for "Flora Atlantica" and covers the same ground as the "Class-Book of Botany" in much less space. In 1837 the "Illustrated Plant Record" came out. "Flora Atlantica" and "Fourteen Weeks in Botany" were begun in 1879. In 1879 Dr. Wood became lecturer in botany at the New York College of Pharmacy.

In 1880 Williams College conferred on Alphonso Wood the degree of Ph. D. His death occurred on January 4, 1881. It was due to an injury of his head caused by a fall on the ice. The last revision of the "Class-Book" appeared in 1881, shortly after the death of Dr. Wood. Changes in the stereotype plates and the addenda of the "Class-Book" were occasionally made. Dr. Wood's botanical works lived with little change until the World War in 1916. From 800,000 to 1,000,000 of his botanies were sold. He was the pioneer author of successful botanies for the schools and colleges and richly deserved the success he achieved.

The following prints of Dr. Woods's publications have been examined. A good set of the Wood botanies is in the Department of Agriculture Library.

#### A Class Book of Botany

<u>Copyrighted</u>		<u>Printed</u>
1845	Alphonso Wood Boston: Crocker & Brewster Claremont, N. H. : Simeon Ide	1845
1846	Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged Boston: Crocker & Brewster Claremont, N. H.: Simeon Ide	1847
1846	Second Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1848
1846	Second Edition; Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company S. Ide, Agent	1848
1846	Tenth Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1849



THE BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS OF DR. ALPHONSO WOOD (Cont'd)

A Class Book of Botany (Cont'd)

<u>Copyrighted</u>		<u>Printed</u>
1846	Tenth Edition; Claremont, N. H., Manufacturing Company, S. Ide	1849
1846	Tenth Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1850
1846	Tenth Edition; Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company, S. Ide	1850
1846	Seventeenth Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1851
1846	Seventeenth Edition; Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company, S. Ide	1851
1846	Twenty-third Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1851
1846	Twenty-ninth Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1853
1846	Twenty-ninth Edition; Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company, S. Ide	1853
1846	Thirty-fifth Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1854
1846	Thirty-fifth Edition; Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company, S. Ide.	1854
1846	Forty-first Edition; Boston: Crocker & Brewster	1855
1846	Forty-first Edition; Claremont, N. H. Manufacturing Company, S. Ide.	1855
1846	Twenty-third Edition-37- Claremont, N.H., Manufacturing Company S. Ide.	1851

THE BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS OF DR. ALPHONSO WOOD (Cont'd)

A Class Book of Botany (Cont'd)

<u>Copyrighted</u>		<u>Printed</u>
1846	Forty-first Edition; Boston; Crocker & Brewster	1856
1846	Forty-first Edition; Claremont, N.H. Manufacturing Company S. Ide	1856
1846	Forty-first Edition; New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.	1866
1846	Forty-first Edition; New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.	1869
1846	Forty-first Edition; Troy; Moore & Nims	No date
1846	Forty-first Edition; Troy: Merriam, Moore & Co.	" "
5-23-1860	Barnes & Burr Parts 1-3, pages 1-174	1860
1-3-1861	Barnes & Burr Parts 1-4, pages 1-324	1861
1861	Barnes & Burr	1863
1861	" " "	1864
1861	" " "	1865
1861	A. S. Barnes & Co.	1866
1861	" " " " "	1867
1861	" " " " "	1868
2-16-1869	" " " " "	1869
1869	" " " " "	1870
1869	" " " " "	1871
1869	" " " " "	1872
1869	" " " " "	1873
1869	" " " " "	1874
1869	" " " " "	1875
1869	" " " " "	1876
1869	" " " " "	1877
1869	Class-Book Parts 1-4, 1-324 Addenda 325-335, First printed in 1881 by A. S. Barnes & Co. Printed by American Book Company, 1891. No record when dropped from print.	

The American Botanist & Florist

Copyrighted

Printed

1-29-1870 A. S. Barnes & Co., 1870  
Parts 1-3: 1-172, Part 4: 1-392  
Addenda page 392

1870 Parts 1-3: 1-172, Part 4: 1-444  
1870 Addenda 445 1871  
1870 " 445-447 1872  
1870 " " " 1873  
1870 " " " 1874

With Ximensia

1870 Part 4: 1-448 1875-1879  
Part 4 was reprinted in 1879 under  
C.1870, 1879 as Flora Atlantica or  
Descriptive Botany.  
After 1879 the Botanist and Florist  
was printed without date. Part 4: 1-449.

The New Botanist and Florist

Revised and edited by Oliver R. Willis, A. M., Ph.D.

1870, 2-3-1889 A. S. Barnes & Co.  
Part 1-3: 1-220. Part 4: 1-449.

Note: Dropped from circulation by American  
Book Company, May 15, 1915.

Lessons in Botany

Revised and edited by Oliver R. Willis, A. M., Ph.D.

1870, 1889 Parts 1-3: 1-220.  
A. S. Barnes & Co.

Note: Dropped from circulation by American  
Book Company, May 15, 1915

Flora Atlantica or Descriptive Botany

(Part 4: 1-448, Botanist and Florist)  
1870, 4-17-1879 A. S. Barnes & Co. 1879  
1870, 1879 After 1879 Part 4: 1-449

Note: Dropped from circulation  
May 15, 1915.



First Lessons in Botany

Copyrighted

Printed

1848

Boston: Crocker & Brewster  
Prints of 1850, 1851 and 1856 also seen.

1849

Leaves and Flowers or Object Lessons

Mar. 9, 1863  
1888  
1891

Barnes & Burr  
A. S. Barnes & Co.  
American Book Company

1863-

Note: Withdrawn from circulation Nov. 13, 1916.

How to Study Plants

(Fourteen Weeks in Botany)

By Alphonso Wood and J. Dorman Steele, Pages 1-318.  
A. S. Barnes & Co.

1879

6-10-1895

American Book Company  
How to Study Plants. 1-308  
Part 2. Physiological Botany 1-40  
" " Systematic " 41-53  
Outline of How to Study Plants  
1-30 with tables.

Note: Withdrawn from circulation May 15, 1915.

Illustrated Plant Record

2-7-1877

A. S. Barnes & Co.  
A copy (now in my library) was filed  
in the office of the Country Gentleman  
Mar. 3, 1877

1877-

Note: Withdrawn from circulation May 8, 1906.

Illustrated Plant Record

With check tables by F. H. King.

1876

3-29-1877

By A. S. Barnes & Co.

1877-

Note: Withdrawn from circulation May 15, 1915.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during May, June and July, 1927, exclusive of current  
issues of serials.\*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- The apple industry in the United States. A selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry together with some references on varieties. Comp. by Louise O. Bertaw. 1927. 170 p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 19) (Issued by the Library)
- Charts of farm prices of farm products and wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities by months, 1910-1926. 1927. 4 p. 32 charts. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)
- Check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 1927. 17 p. (Issued by Division of economic information)
- Cooperative marketing of wool, 1920-1926. By R. H. Elsworth. 1927. 18 p. (This report supersedes that issued July, 1925) (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Economic factors affecting the local success of egg farming communities in the western states [By Ernest R. Johnson] 1927. 7 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)
- An economic survey of the live poultry industry in New York city. A preliminary report. By F. A. Buechel. 1927. 79 p.
- Index numbers of farm prices. 1927 63 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research.)
- Marketing California grapes, summary of 1926 season. By C. E. Schultz. 1927. 103 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Central North Carolina potatoes. Summary of 1926 season. By R. H. Lamb. 1927. 26 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Colorado cantaloupes, summary of 1926 season. By W. F. Cox. 1927. 38 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Colorado peaches, summary of 1926 season, by J. Austin Hunter. 1927. 17 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing East Texas tomatoes. Season of 1926. Summary by W. F. Cox. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)

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\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics (cont'd)

- Marketing Imperial Valley cantaloupes. Season of 1926. Summary by C. E. Schultz - A. E. Prugh. 1927. 30 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Michigan grapes, summary of 1926 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. 1927. 23 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Michigan peaches, summary of 1926 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Michigan pears, summary of 1926 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing New York and Pennsylvania grapes, summary of 1926 season, By R. L. Sutton and Mark F. O'Donnell. 1927. 23 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing northwestern fresh prunes, summary of 1926 season, by A. E. Prugh. 1927. 22 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing of Eastern shore potatoes, Virginia and Maryland. Season of 1926. Summary by H. E. Rutland. 1927. 30 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing peaches in Philadelphia, seasons of 1925 and 1926. By E. R. Biddle, J. W. Coleman and H. F. Wilson. 1927. 21 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing southeastern watermelons; summary of 1926 season. By R. L. Sutton. 1927. 34 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing southern Illinois peaches, summary of 1926 season, by W. H. Hall. 1927 9 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing the Elizabeth City district, North Carolina potato crop (Season 1926). Summary by W. G. Lensen. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing the Georgia peach crop, 1926 season. Summary by R. H. Shoemaker. 1927. 44 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Utah peaches. Season of 1926. By Walter Kingsbury. 1927. 27 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing western slope of Colorado pears, summary of 1926 season, By J. Austen Hunter. 1927. 10 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing western slope Colorado potatoes, summary of 1926 season, by J. Austen Hunter. 1927. 22 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

- Progress on wool standardization. By George T. Willingmyre. [1927] 8 p.
- Requirements and costs for picking, snapping and sledding cotton in Western Texas and Oklahoma. A preliminary report. By A. P. Brodell--- and M. R. Cooper. 1927. 7 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)
- Standard efficiency for cooperative livestock commission associations. By C. G. Randell. 1927. 12 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Standard grades for fire-cured tobacco of U. S. type 24 ... Prepared under authority of the United States warehouse act of August 11, 1916, as amended. 1927. 17 p.
- Standard grades for one-sucker tobacco - U. S. Type 35 ... Prepared under authority of the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1926, as amended. 1927. 18 p.
- The trend of land utilization in the United States and the present situation. Address by C. E. Baker, delivered at the general session First International congress of soil science, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1927. 1927. 8 p.
- Trends in cooperative marketing of grain in the United States and Canada. By Chris L. Christensen. 1927. 15 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- An address before the 3d session of the American institute of cooperation, Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1927.

Bureau of Animal Industry

- A brief sketch of the U. S. Bureau of animal industry and its functions. 1927. 14 p.

Bureau of Biological Survey

- Effect of rodent poisons on game birds. By O. E. Stephl. 1927. 5 p. (Bi-925)

Bureau of Chemistry

- Present-day beverages from a health standpoint, by J. W. Sale ... 1927. 6 p.
- Spices. Investigations conducted by Bureau of chemistry workers from 1887 to April 1, 1927. Comp. by Mary T. Read. 1927. 27 p. (Bureau of chemistry. Digest no. 1)
- Supplement to Chloropicrin bibliography, by R. C. Poark ... May, 1927. 1927. 8 p. (Issued by Miscellaneous division)

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Office of Experiment Stations

Bibliography of bacillary white diarrhea infection of the fowl. Prepared by W. A. Hooker. 1927. 29 p.

Extension Service

After five years. Review of fact organization and state and regional program making in the western states. [By] W. A. Llyd. 1927. 9 p. (Extension service circular 48) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Attitudes and problems of farm youth. [By] E. L. Kirkpatrick. 1927. 51 p. (Extension service circular 46) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Exhibit policy of the U. S. Dept. of agriculture. 1927. 14 p.

Feed resources. Eleven western states. 1927. 23 p. (Extension service circular 41) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Foreign agricultural extension activities: Canada, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, and Union of South Africa. [By] J. M. Stedman. 1927. 17 p. (Extension Service circular 44) (issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Home demonstration work, 1926. [By] Grace E. Frysinger. 1927. 54 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Local leadership clothing project, excerpts from 1926 annual reports of state and county extension agents. [By] M. J. Reese and M. C. Wilson. 1927. 22 p. (Extension service circular 49) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Potato spraying. Excerpts from 1926 annual reports of county extension agents. [Comp. by] F. C. Meier and M. C. Wilson. 1927. 10 p. (Extension service circular 45) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Proceedings of the Conference on negro extension work, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., January 26 to 28, 1927. 1927. 43 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Statistical results of cooperative extension work, 1926. [By] M. C. Wilson. 1927. 33 p. (Extension service circular 42) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Summary of information, clothing project, 1926. Comp. by Madge J. Reese for use of Western extension conference, Reno, Nev., July 11-14. 1927. 10 p. (Extension service circular 47) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Forest Service

Annual investigative report for 1926 and program for 1927. Appalachian forest experiment station. 1927. 21 p.

The junior forester in the national forests of the east and south. By James E. Scott [1927] 20 p. (Issued by District forester, Eastern national forest district, Washington, D. C.)

Lake states forest experiment stations. Report to the advisory committee for 1926. 1927, 34 p.

Northeastern forest experiment station, investigative program, 1927. 1927. 36 p.

Bureau of Home Economics

Nutritive value of butter and margarins. 1927. 3 p.

Selected list of government publications on textiles and clothing. Comp. by Ruth Van Deman. 1927. 13 p. (Home economics bibliography 3)

Bureau of Plant Industry

Blister rust control as applied to nurseries. By S. B. Detwiler. [1927] 3 p. (Issued by Office of blister rust control.

Commercial organizations of growers of fruits, vegetables, etc. [1927] 14 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Horticultural organizations of the United States and Canada. [1927] 26 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Notes on roses and their culture. By Furman Lloyd Mulford et. 1927. 3 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

Prepared for meeting of Fredericksburg garden club, Fredericksburg, Va., June 4, 1927.

Bureau of Plant Industry

Some causes of failure with house plants. 1927 3 p. (Issued by Office of vegetable and forage diseases)

Bureau of Soils

Home mixing of fertilizers. By C. C. Fletcher [1927] 7 p.



## PUBLICATIONS WANTED

The Library of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, desires the following of its own station publications:

Reports, 1889-1892, 1899, 1900.  
Bulletins, no. 1 (2 copies); no. 3 (4 copies); no. 6 (1 copy);  
no. 8 (1 copy); no. 75 (3 copies).  
Press Bulletin, nos. 20 and 60.

Desired by the Library of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia:

Soil Science, vol. 18, no. 2, August, 1924.  
American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register, vols. 78, 86 and 87.

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## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Oregon Agricultural College Library, Corvallis, Oregon, has a number of duplicates of publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, for exchange. Some of the volumes are complete and there are several copies of many numbers. The Library will be glad to check over lists of wants and send what is available.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library also has a large number of duplicates of the International Institute of Agriculture publications.


Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, Dean of the California College of Agriculture from 1911 to 1923, who died recently, left a large library which is now for sale by his widow. It contains a very large number of books and quite a complete file of U. S. Department of Agriculture and state experiment station documents. In case any of the agricultural experiment stations or colleges are interested in obtaining any of the material, they can procure detailed information by writing to Mrs. C. C. Chilcote, Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California.

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## EDITOR'S NOTE

The delay in issuing AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES for the past few months has been due to extra work of the Library in connection with the preparation of the soil bibliographies for the recent International Congress of Soil Science. The present issue has therefore been made a combined number for the months May to July. Contributions for the next number are earnestly requested. Please send them in time to reach the editor if possible by August 31st. Contributions for the September number should be received by September 28th.

Claribel R. Barnett,  
Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
WASHINGTON  
D.C.





## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

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### BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"Bounties on Agricultural Products; A Selected Bibliography", compiled by A. M. Hannay, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been issued as Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 20. It comprises 126 pages.

In response to the many requests for information on books for the identification of wild flowers and general plant study, the Wild Flower Preservation Society has issued as its Circular no. 14 a four-page list entitled "Books for Plant Study". It was prepared by Alice C. Atwood, Bibliographical Assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It lists the more generally used books and gives the price and name of the publishers of those believed to be still in print. Copies of this list may be obtained from the Wild Flower Preservation Society (National Headquarters, 3740 Oliver Street, Washington, D. C.), for five cents each. A more comprehensive list of the same character is in preparation, which will give many of the state and local floras with some of the more important works published in periodicals and scientific serials, including papers on special plant groups.

"Bean Culture", by E. V. Hardenburg, Professor of Vegetable Gardening, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has just been issued by the Macmillan Company in the Rural Science Series. The author states in the preface that "this book was prompted by the apparent need for a readily available source of information and practical treatise on all the economic forms of beans grown in the United States and Canada. It is intended alike for the general use of the grower and the handler as well as the teacher and the student of this commodity."

"Root Development of Vegetable Crops", by John E. Weaver and William E. Bruner, has been published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. It contains 351 pages.

A second edition of "The Butter Industry", by Otto Fred Hunziker, has recently been issued. This is published by the author, whose address is La Grange, Illinois. Though considerable changes have been made in the new edition, the number of pages is less than in the first edition.

## BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

"Marketing Farm Animals", by Charles S. Plumb (published by Ginn and Company, 1927), fills a need, as other books on agricultural economics have devoted only a limited amount of space to the marketing of farm animals. Davenport's "American Live Stock Market", published in 1922, deals almost exclusively with the market of the stock yards and gives no consideration to various other phases of marketing farm animals.

"Making Your Own Market, A Handbook of Experience in which seventy men and women tell the methods that have brought them success in selling at a better price the products of their farms", compiled from Experience Stories in Farm & Fireside by Russell Lard and Tom Delohery, has recently been published by the Macmillan Company. This book is of somewhat different character from books ordinarily published by the Macmillan Company. The following quotation from the editorial foreword will explain the scope of the book:

The "stories are actual experience stories, the sort in which Farm & Fireside has specialized during the fifty years of its existence as a national farm magazine... They are stories written either by the farming people themselves or by staff members and contributors who have visited these people and taken down the experience in the words of the man, or of the woman, who did the job.

"Now, to carry this idea over into a farm handbook of explicit information is a new undertaking, and the result is a new sort of farm book. There might well be made, the compilers believe, other such handbooks on other phases of practical farming. The voice of authority in agricultural books today is far too generally the voice of the pedagogue, the author, the editor or the laborious compiler, rather than the voice of the experienced farmer or farmwife.

"The difficulty in making such books as this one lies mainly, it will be found, in the rate at which experienced people telling their findings cover the ground, and in the offhand way they make important points. These points do not stand out from the story, to be picked by subheads, nor can they readily be grouped on pages with sustaining or similar points.

"To get around this, and to make the book useful for quick reference, we (the present compilers) have made as thoroughgoing an index as we know how, and then have brought our index right up to the front of the book where, we hope, it will be seen and used. Since all the stories are short, and should be read as a unit, we have numbered our stories rather than our pages, and have referred you in the index to the whole story, by number.

"Our book has five parts. The first part deals with Roadside Marketing; the second with other ways of Selling Near Home; the third with Retail Routes; the fourth with developing Sales Specialties on the farm; and the fifth with Mail Sales, direct to the consumer."

Two new volumes have been issued in the series published by the Macmillan Company entitled "Institute of Economics Investigations in Agricultural Economics", namely, "The Legal Status of Agricultural Cooperation", by Edwin G. Nourse, and "Industrial Prosperity and the Farmer", by Russell C. Engberg. The latter book was announced by the publishers last fall under the title "The Farmer and the Business Cycle".

## BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES (Cont'd)

"Pooling Wheat in Canada", by Walter P. Davisson (published by the Graphic Publishers Limited, Ottawa, Canada, 1927, price \$2.50), according to the publishers' announcement is the first book made available to the general public on the Wheat Pool movement in the Canadian West. The author in his introduction says: "I wish to draw a picture, if I can, of some aspects of the young Pool movement, as it is at work to-day on the Prairies - its esprit de corps, its achievements and possibilities; to indicate some of its difficulties, merits, dangers - and a few of its hopes!"

"Poultry Production", by William Adams Lippincott, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, has recently been thoroughly revised. This new, fourth edition, issued by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1927, contains 602 pages as compared with 541 pages in the third edition issued in 1921. The "Literature" list, pages 575-592, has been expanded to include references since 1921.

"Soil Management", by Firman E. Bear, Professor of Soils, Ohio State University, has also been thoroughly revised and enlarged. The new edition, which is the second, contains 412 pages as compared with 263 pages in the first edition. The book is intended primarily for use in beginning courses in soils in agricultural colleges. It is published by John Wiley & Sons.

A second edition of "Breeding Crop Plants", by Hervert Kendall Hayes, Professor of Plant Genetics, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and Ralph John Garber, Professor and Head of the Department of Agronomy, West Virginia University, has been issued by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. It contains 438 pages as compared with 338 pages in the first edition which was issued in 1921. The "Literature Citations", which are in good form, cover 32 pages in the new edition as compared with 20 pages in the first edition.

The interesting bibliographical list entitled "Gardens and Gardening" which appeared in the Bulletin of the New York Public Library for March and May, 1927, has been issued by the New York Public Library as a pamphlet, with an index of authors.

"What Tree is That?" is a new book by E. G. Cheyney, published by D. Appleton & Co. It is dedicated "to those who know no botany and yet would know the trees."

"Mosquitoes", by William Faulkner, which has recently been published by Boni and Liveright, should not be purchased by agricultural libraries under the impression that they are getting the latest scientific information on the family of Culicidae. "The title refers to the type of people with the characteristics of the pest - buzzing nonentities, boring idiots, stinging parasites," and that is what the book is about.



## NEW BRITISH AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

A fourth edition of "English Farming, Past and Present", by the Right Honorable Lord Ernle, has recently been issued by Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., London. To this edition a chapter has been added on Peace-Time Farming, 1919-1927. According to the preface, the appendices on the Agricultural Population, Wages, Wheat Prices, and the Statistics of Cropping and Live Stock, have been, as far as possible, brought up to date. The first edition was published in 1912, the second in 1917, and the third in 1922. It will be recalled that in the first two editions the author's name was Rowland E. Prothero. He was made Baron Ernle in 1919.

"Grass Land, Its Management and Improvement", by R. G. Stapledon, Professor of Agricultural Botany, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, and J. A. Hanley, Chief Agricultural Advisory Officer and Lecturer in Agricultural Science, University of Bristol, is a new agricultural book published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The price is 5 shillings. A list of "selected literature" is contained on pages 146-153. Only articles appearing in periodicals published in Great Britain have been included. The author states that "they have been selected partly with a view to giving the reader an insight into the all-important historical development of grass land science."

"My Farm in Miniature", by George Morland, is an attractively printed book issued by Faber & Gwyer, London. The book cover gives the following information about the scope of the book: "This is a book written especially for the man who has a small place in the country and wants to make it as far as possible self-supporting. The author intends it in the first place for the owner of from three to five acres; but since it covers every aspect of farming and produce growing in miniature, it will be found equally invaluable by the owner of the larger estate and the man who has merely a large garden. Each subject is dealt with in detail and the text is supplemented by a number of drawings and diagrams. A system of book-keeping for the small farm is also described."

"An Investigation of Certain Processes and Conditions of Farms", by W. R. Dunlop, has been issued as Report 2 of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 329 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. It is a pamphlet of 71 pages. The report describes the first applications in Great Britain of the methods of industrial psychology to agriculture and horticulture. The investigation was carried on under the supervision of the Institute on the College and neighboring farms of the South Eastern Agricultural College (University of London) at Wye, Kent, England. It is interesting to note that the expenses of publication and part of the investigation were met from a research grant given to the Institute by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial of New York.

"The 'How to Do It' Poultry Book, Everything Anybody Wants to Know", by E. T. Brown, has been published by C. Arthur Pearson, Limited, London. It contains 256 pages, 72 photographs, and 52 diagrams.

"Animal Nutrition and Veterinary Dietetics", by Rober George Linton, has been issued by W. Green & Son, Edinburgh. It is a work of 399 pages.

SURVEY OF THE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
Extracts from the "Survey of Rutgers University",  
New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1927.\*

"A fundamental principle now held with virtual unanimity is that an adequately developed and efficient library is essential for the proper functioning of a college or university. The library serves both the students and the faculty, and often also a large outside constituency. A university library must provide special facilities for study and research by individual students, and encourage the utmost freedom and fluidity in the use of books, not merely in the library building but also in other parts of the University wherever printed matter may be needed. A specialized, expert, and highly trained personnel is required by a university library since it must provide materials for undergraduate and graduate study and aid for the research work of the faculty. The State University of New Jersey is at present a State university in process of development, and its library is confronted by the problems which arise in institutions having both undergraduate and advanced clienteles.

"The library of the University in 1926 contained 137,624 bound volumes which have been regularly accessioned and catalogued. In addition the library has a large collection of bound volumes which still remain uncatalogued, and a great mass of unorganized pamphlets. The system of classification of books employed since 1910 is that of the Library of Congress, but the collections have never been brought entirely within this classification, since several large groups, notably education, physics, philosophy and psychology, fine arts, and languages, still remain unclassified...

"In order to promote both economy and efficiency in cataloguing, a wider use of the Library of Congress printed catalogue cards by the University library is recommended. The cost of obtaining these cards is on the whole less than the expense of making manuscript cards in the local library, and the finished product is more accurate and usable. These cards also serve as guides to the classification of the books catalogued, since in each case they bear the appropriate class marks of the Library of Congress system.

"The number of periodicals, domestic and foreign, regularly received by the library is about 400.

"The Voorhees Library building houses the University library. This building has just been enlarged by an addition which makes the total capacity for the stacks 270,000 volumes. The addition also has an attractive and well-lighted reading room which seats 250 readers...

"The library grants to readers free and unrestricted access to the shelves containing all of its collections except the reserved books. This free system is found to work well and is accordingly to be preferred, but in many other university libraries it has not proved practicable. The University library also lends books without restriction of time for their return. As the student body grows, these library privileges may have to be curtailed.

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\*The Survey of Rutgers University was undertaken by the United States Bureau of Education upon the request of the Trustees of the University. It was directed by Dr. Arthur Jay Klein, Division of Higher Education, U. S. Bureau of Education.

## SURVEY OF THE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (Cont'd)

"The ideal of the University library is to accomplish the largest possible service to all who consult it, and it uses all its present resources in a very effective way to render such service.

"The University library budget for 1926-27 is as follows:

For books, periodicals and binding.....	\$16,675
(\$15,000 from State, remainder from endowments)	
Salaries of library staff.....	27,000
(From endowments)	
Help in moving.....	1,500
Stationery, supplies, freight, etc.....	1,550
Equipment.....	600
Travel.....	150
Total.....	\$47,475

"Salaries of the library staff are now paid from endowments in order that the positions may not come under the State civil service regulations. The appropriation for salaries and administration was considerably increased for 1926-27. If these endowments should not suffice for needed future increases of the library staff, a resort to a State appropriation for this purpose must then be made.

"The State appropriation for books, periodicals, and binding for 1926-27 was made \$15,000 in place of the previous \$5,200 - a substantial increase. The sum of \$1,675, the proceeds of endowment funds, is also annually available for the purchase of books....

"The library budget provides for a staff of ten persons in addition to the librarian, as follows: Librarian's secretary; First assistant; Two loan desk assistants; Assistant in charge of periodicals, Two assistants; Head cataloguer; Assistant to cataloguer.

"This staff is adequate to keep the current work of the library up to date, not to mention clearing up back work which has accumulated, such as cataloguing and classifying the unorganized material owned by the library. The growth of the University makes constantly increasing demands upon the library. If extension work throughout the State is to be undertaken, as proposed, additional employees to care for this service will be necessary, also an additional supply of suitable books.

"A policy of systematically and regularly increasing the library staff should immediately be adopted, so that it may finally be organized in a way that will adequately meet the various duties which must be performed in a large university library. The most imperative need of the staff at present seems to be an addition to the number of cataloguers.... This is an important service, for the efficiency of a library largely depends upon the completeness and accuracy of its card catalogue. The Rutgers University library now expends \$3,000 annually for the services of about fifteen student assistants, and this form of library service might perhaps well be extended..

"Advantage would probably result from having the part of the library book fund which is available for the various colleges of the University definitely allotted at the opening of the college year. This allotment



## SURVEY OF THE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (Cont'd)

might well be made by the librarian after consultation with the deans and the heads of the departments.

"At present most of the books requested by the heads of the various departments are purchased by the librarian, but a more systematic method of developing the collections seems desirable. The literature of some subjects as now contained in the library is noticeably incomplete and requires supplementing and bringing up to date. It should be a function of each school or college to attend to the upbuilding of the library collections in its particular subjects, and the librarian in conjunction with the dean of the college should see to keeping up the literature of the subject of any department which fails to meet this responsibility so that all the publications needed may be obtained while they are still in print. The librarian should scrutinize the orders for books and periodicals submitted by the various colleges, harmonizing, curtailing, and augmenting them where necessary, for he should have a broader and more comprehensive view of the needs of the library than any single college has. It is also the librarian's duty to select for the library titles in general literature not falling within the field of any particular university department. The funds for purchase of books and periodicals, and for binding, of the University library, will require steady augmentation in the future as the institution grows.

"In developing the special collection in the University library, it will be wise to maintain a policy of cooperation with the libraries of neighboring institutions of higher education.... The various libraries can then supplement one another by means of interlibrary loans...

"The University library has at times been somewhat impeded by having several large gift collections of books which according to the donors' terms had to be kept intact, and could not be merged in the main library.... It should be the policy of the University, wherever possible, to discourage the attachment of conditions to gifts of book collections which will prevent their full incorporation in the University library.

"During Freshmen Week at the men's colleges of the University, September 20-23, 1926, the freshmen were divided into sections of 15 to 20 each, which were further subdivided into groups of three to five students, for library practice in the University library during 45-minute periods, under the direction of the librarian and his assistants. The results of this method of library instruction were found of value, but it is not sufficiently extensive to give the college students the training in the use of a library which they really need. It is accordingly recommended that a series of library projects under supervision of the University library staff be required hereafter of the freshmen, who will receive practical training in library usage and bibliography from the course. Training courses in the use of the library are now extensively and increasingly required of students in the more progressive American universities...

"For a considerable time the University library has been making its resources available so far as possible for the use of the citizens of New Jersey in general. This service is capable of almost indefinite expansion, but it ought not to be extended to the detriment of the library's regular University constituency nor in competition with the work of the State Library Commission. With the establishment of the department of in-

dustrial extension and the advertising of an offer of State-wide service by the library, a demand is likely to arise which will have to be met by increased books and personnel for this particular purpose if the library's activities in other lines are to be maintained at efficiency.

"The library of the college of agriculture and the State agricultural experiment station is administered as a branch of the University library, the librarian of which is also librarian of the agricultural library. The University library attends to the purchase, accessioning, and cataloguing of books and periodicals for the agricultural library. This is the proper administrative relation between the University library and a branch or department library, such as the agricultural library. The agricultural library contains about 9,000 catalogued volumes and about 22,000 pamphlets, besides a quantity of uncatalogued books in storage. A larger use of Library of Congress printed cards is to be recommended for the agricultural library cataloguer, and the classification and cataloguing should be completed throughout....

"In a unified State university, all the activities of the various constituent parts of the University library should also be unified. The logical relation for all seems to be that now existing between the University library and the agricultural library.

"As the State University of New Jersey develops, it will be natural also for a graduate school of the University to develop, and this growth will lay an added responsibility on the library. Provision for advanced study has already been made by installing cubicles in the new University library stacks, where students may work in convenient proximity to the books in their respective subjects. Additional books and more expensive reference sets will have to be provided as the graduate work develops.

"It seems inevitable that the growth of the University and the extension of graduate work will bring with it a wider use of departmental libraries, which are now restricted to agriculture and chemistry. In establishing new departmental libraries the policy will probably be best in general to establish them in groups of related subjects, rather than specialized in one only. Thus in the projected biology building, a library is planned for the biological sciences - botany, bacteriology, physiology, and zoology.

"The control of the departmental libraries should be vested in the University library, which should restrict each departmental library closely to its own specialty. The general library is the proper place in which to find general literature and reference books. Each departmental library will need to have regular attendants in charge, under the supervision of the main library.

"The new addition to the Voorhees library building affords the University library adequate space at the present, and room to house its growing collections for perhaps five years more, as estimated, at the expiration of which period a further enlargement of library accommodations will be required if the present rate of increase in books and readers continues. Some provision for this growth can still be made by further enlargement of the present building. But if the proposal for a new University campus should be realized and the undergraduate work of the University should be concentrated in one locality, we may foresee a great, new University library building as the central feature of the new campus."



## LIBRARY EXTENSION AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

The following extracts in regard to library extension are taken from the chapter, in the "Survey of Rutgers University", on the Extension Service of the University as a whole. The chapter is an illuminating contribution on the subject of extension work in land-grant colleges, and, coming as it does from an expert in education, Dr. Arthur Jay Klein, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, the recommendations in regard to library extension will, it is believed, be of special interest to agricultural librarians. In the first place, he lays down "the principle that a State University should consciously undertake the coordination of all its constituent parts in a unified program of resident undergraduate, resident research and graduate, and extension service." In previous chapters on the control and business management of the University, on the administrative and educational organization, and on the faculty, the Survey Committee had suggested administrative relationships and functions which in the opinion of the Committee should facilitate proper provision for extension activity as an element of the University three-fold educational program. "The fact," Dr. Klein says, "that extension work must be considered in discussing the library, the colleges or arts and sciences, of agriculture and engineering, the schools of education, of commerce and business and of graduate professional work shows that when properly developed extension functions parallel those of resident instruction throughout the entire University....The extension activities of the various schools and colleges should be coordinated with each other and with those elements of extension service which do not properly belong to any individual resident unit of the University. It is evident that university extension service is in effect a second university making use of the personnel and resources of the resident institution in major part, but also using other personnel and facilities."

After these general introductory remarks, Dr. Klein discusses the various kinds of extension work which are now being carried on at the University. He takes up first the agricultural extension work which he highly commends and refers to as "an example of research, teaching and organizing functions welded effectively into a unit chiefly for the purpose of what has come to be implied by university extension, namely, service to all the people of the State everywhere." In concluding his discussion of the Agricultural Extension Service of New Jersey, he makes the following general remarks which are of particular interest:

"Extension for the rural population in most States has failed in two respects to develop a thoroughly adequate service in that it has not reached a sufficiently large proportion of farm women and young persons with the services now available; and all its services have been too predominantly vocational, in the sense that for the most part they have been intended for or interpreted as promotion of material improvement of one kind or another, but not as the type of service probably best described as 'cultural', which we traditionally expect from a college or university. This criticism should not be taken as a failure to see the fine cultural values of certain types of work such as child welfare services and the promotion of community solidarity. On the contrary



## LIBRARY EXTENSION AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (Cont'd)

such values are so important that they should not be regarded as incidental to the cult of 'increasing agricultural production.' The first deficiency can be remedied by the gradual development of present services with increased support from the State, the second by adoption of a new policy which will break down the barriers which have grown up between 'academic' departments and the agricultural college. Especially this means that agricultural extension and 'general' extension must have integral relations in the development of extension projects in cultural matters, in credit course instruction, and service contacts."....

Although Dr. Klein's discussion of two divisions at Rutgers called "Extension Courses for Teachers" and "Industrial Education" contains much that bears upon library extension, it is impossible to do more than refer to it, as it is desired to give in full the discussion specifically on library extension and the activities which this service should include. These paragraphs follows:

"According to the report of the committee on library, 'the library is used by the students and faculty and serves...the teachers in the public schools of the State, the officials of the State of New Jersey, the manufacturers of the State, and especially the great plants in or near New Brunswick. All these persons, considerably over 3,000 in number, use the resources of the library constantly and apply to its staff for information and assistance.'

"The equipment of the university library and the character, but not the size, of its present staff are unusually well adapted to State-wide service. With the addition to the library building and the increased appropriation, when the readjustment and moving of materials are completed and routine is established, the library extension service will rapidly expand. This is particularly true because of the exceptionally liberal attitude behind the library policy, which includes, in brief, the principle that the library is a State institution rather than a book repository for resident students alone.

"If the University had a centralized administration for extension it would definitely correlate the library extension with all the other services by utilizing its resources as supplementary to each special undertaking. This is done successfully on a wide scale by the University of Michigan. In most other States the service is developed by a distinct bureau or department in the extension division, not in the general library. In some States it is partially cared for by a library commission. The latter is not well suited to university purposes because the resources of such State agencies are frequently too limited even to provide adequately fiction and general reading for the public. A separate bureau for package libraries, club study, reference service, dramatic aids and the like has advantages, but it tends to absorb resources which would go further if supplemented by the book service of the general library.

"A library extension service in the general library under the general supervision of the university extension division requires a special budget and personnel to provide for collection (through purchase and gift) of current and fugitive material, magazines for clipping, pam-

## LIBRARY EXTENSION AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (Cont'd)

phlets, reprints, and free materials of many kinds; for classification and continuous re-sorting of materials to meet irregular, miscellaneous calls for information; for mailing of materials; and for correspondence involving inclusion of considerable informational matter. The budget for a general information and package library service can be partly financed from the general library appropriations and from the funds of the various extension departments whose income is supplemented by fees. A joint budget insures a measure of cooperation between extension departments and the library.

"A fully developed division of library extension should be known as a source of general and specific information for residents of all parts of the State on problems of social, economic or welfare interest. Besides furnishing books to supplement the work of the industrial extension division and the courses for teachers it should maintain a package library service adapted to the needs not only of teachers and industrial workers but also of municipal officers, public speakers, farmers and their wives, high school pupils - indeed of all persons who wish informal aids to knowledge and understanding.

"The policies governing book loans should be worked out in cooperation with the State Library Commission.....

"The members of the faculty frequently receive requests for information on a variety of educational and welfare matters and no doubt render considerable service directly to the inquirers by correspondence. This is, of course, of considerable importance in the agricultural college and allied departments or services and is systematically attended to with care. Records of such correspondence are kept. The same procedure should in part be followed by the other departments of the University. Particularly should the office of a general extension division foster such service and, with the resources of the University behind it, be able, as one western university president has put it, to 'answer any question under the sun' or at least to publish widely its willingness to provide information on a wide range of educational and cultural matters. Information services of this type are best provided by a bureau in the general extension division, usually the bureau which administers the package library work....

"A relatively small appropriation of five or six thousand dollars for personnel and materials would provide for an excellent library extension service, including not only books and reference materials but also a package library, clipping and information service for the general public who wish current information on social, economic, political and other problems.".....

Finally, to these specific paragraphs regarding library extension should be added the following general statement of Dr. Klein: "Modern universities recognize that the obligation for service to the people of the State at home and at work is as definite as that of research and instruction on the residence campus." The significance of this statement as regards library extension in land-grant institutions is apparent.

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## WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIAN CAN DO TO FURTHER LIBRARY EXTENSION

By Margery Bedinger, Librarian,

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Paper read at the Agricultural Libraries Section Meeting,  
Toronto, June 20, 1927.

There are two kinds of extension work - extending the use of a particular library beyond its immediate clientele, and the formation of new libraries. In actual practice these overlap, a patronage is built up at a distance until it gets large enough to demand a deposit station, and then it grows into a branch or in rural districts, into a separate library. Therefore, in this paper, I shall consider the two kinds together. Local conditions differ greatly and the methods used must differ with them, so I shall confine myself to general means applicable to any agricultural college. And this brings us to the keynote of today's discussion. What are the opportunities for library extension peculiar to agricultural college librarians, what can we do, how are we limited, and how do we have unusual opportunities because we are agricultural librarians?

Mr. Charles Harvey Brown, in his very suggestive paper read at the meeting of this section last October and subsequently published in the Library Journal for November 15, 1926, said "We are just as much responsible for making library facilities available to farmers and others in rural communities in our states as are agricultural bureaus for seeing that the farmers are supplied with information on the best methods of growing corn. As professional librarians, we have some duty toward the development of public library facilities in our states, of county libraries, and of the work of state library commissions. Our direct service may be limited to the loan of unusual books, to general book publicity, to the stimulation of reading through radio talks, lectures, short-courses, home-makers' week, etc." Here is a clear, broad statement of our responsibility - to make "library facilities available to farmers and others in rural communities in our states" as easily and thoroughly as agricultural bureaus see "that the farmers are supplied with information on the best methods of growing corn." Then, we are told "our direct service may be limited to the loan of unusual books, general book publicity", and so on - a list of services any wide awake library anywhere would naturally render,

Now it seems that there is an apparent discrepancy between the very comprehensive and specific declaration of our duty and the limited and not unusual services by which it is suggested we should fulfill this duty. And it is this discrepancy that I should like to bring up and ask you to help me examine.

Let us take up this duty first. We are tax supported institutions, created to serve the people of the state. This, it seems, gives us the right to go beyond our college walls to the wide field of the whole state, and our specialization in agriculture makes us, perhaps, peculiarly responsible for the rural districts which are usually thought of first when library extension is mentioned. Now then, what special advantages or means have we toward putting our duty into effect? There is one preeminent one - the extension service of the college. Here is a well organized group of specialists whose express purpose is to bring the advantages of the college to the whole population. This furnishes us at once with a precedent and a tool. As the work of a college centers about the library and the laboratories, so the work of the county agent or extension worker



WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIAN CAN DO TO FURTHER LIBRARY EXTENSION (3)  
(Cont'd)

centers about practical demonstrations and literature. In the field of literature, library extension comes in directly. It seems to me that the practical and logical and by far the most economical procedure is for the library to be linked up with the extension service of the college, and for library extension to go hand in hand with home demonstrations and farm projects. I should like to claim this as the peculiar field for the endeavor of agricultural libraries and ask you what you think of its possibilities.

The extension service is thoroughly organized with trained people in every county, the county agents, who have offices and means of transportation and who form a close link between the college and the rural people; there is a group of field agents who are sent from the college and travel all over the state; there are headquarters with organized publicity in the form of regular press releases, regular printed publications of their own, and a radio broadcasting station. Here is the perfect and complete equipment for extension work and when one considers how large a part printed matter plays in agricultural extension work, it seems most reasonable that library extension should go right hand in hand with it. Why should not a corner in the county agent's office contain a traveling library - first, a collection of agricultural books, later, a broader assortment? Why can not the county agent take a few books as well as bulletins along with him on his visits? Why can not the field workers who go all over the state talk books as well as household magazines? Why can not one of the hundreds of bulletins that agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations publish each year be on the valuable information for farmers and housewives that is contained in printed matter, and how to find it? The opportunity offered by the radio has already been taken by a number of college libraries but it might be used more fully. Books should have a prominent and constant place on the program. Interesting speakers and snappy talks would do much to arouse an interest in and desire for books on the part of our rural people.

The agricultural college is a meeting place for conferences of all sorts of groups. Here is a golden opportunity to advertise the use and pleasure to be derived from books, and the service that the agricultural college library offers. Moreover, the president and faculty of a state educational institution are constantly asked to speak to groups in the state. There again is a chance to bring to people the news of what printed matter may mean to them and how to get it, while the county agents and extension workers, as mentioned above, should be perfect "publicity agents". If library extension were a recognized part of the regular extension service, these means just enumerated would be used as a matter of course. In states where there is no regular or active library extension agency, like a library commission, it seems to me this is the method that would give the greatest result, with the least output, for there would be no overlapping or duplication of effort. In states where there is a live body created to take care of library extension, that body should work with the extension service of the agricultural college and the agricultural college library closely enough to keep from interference and duplication.

I believe, then, that the most effective and least wasteful way for the agricultural college library to promote library extension in its state is to work in fullest cooperation with the extension division of the college,

using this service as far as possible for transportation, for housing of traveling collections, for sending out library publicity with their regular press releases as special feature articles, for speaking over their radio and at their meetings, and using their workers as interested personal publicity agents, and even occasionally getting them to devote one of their bulletins to the value and use of libraries and printed matter.

Now, leaving the ideal for the practical, I should like to know what you think of the feasibility of this plan. In New Mexico, during the ten months I have been there, I have made a nibbling beginning with monthly radio talks which I believe can be increased in number and length, and publicity in the form of one of their regular press releases fortnightly. At the annual conference of extension workers, I succeeded in getting a place on the program in the women's section but the Director of Extension flatly said that the men agents, and 80% of the agents are men, would not be interested and that it would be a waste of time to present it to them. When I proposed using the county agents' offices for traveling collections, the President of the college thought the plan a fine one but that with our limited fund we could not spare the books from our own collections, that the county agents would not take sufficient care of them, and that we should probably lose the books. I regret to say it but I feel that he is right. I should like to hear if conditions in other states are more hopeful.

To sum up, it seems to me that the way we, as agricultural librarians, can best help library extension is to use fully the peculiar service at our hand, the extension service of the college. Our aims are the same in the long run. But I fear before we can do this, we must do much educating and persuading. I firmly believe we should bend our efforts in this direction, however, for this is the peculiar means that the agricultural college library has and once the cooperation of this group is secured, we have won a most effective ally. Take advantage of every opportunity, but I say, concentrate on your extension division.

While not peculiar to agricultural colleges, one or two other lesser methods might be mentioned here. The student assistants in the library may be an indirect means of spreading interest in libraries in the state. These boys and girls will go out and be teachers or member of the community influential in other ways. If they are thoroughly imbued with the library missionary spirit, so many loyal supporters of libraries will be gained. And the way to interest them is, as you all know, to give them as much responsibility as they can take, to work them hard, and to work hard yourself side by side with them. Next, if your college gives courses in journalism, interest the students in the library as a source of news. We have had good luck with this means, getting a dozen articles published in a number of papers all over the state. The fact that we are a state institution gives such news general interest, of course. Two of the most promising journalism students are taking library subjects for their term papers, which papers, if sufficiently good, will be sent to the press. In this connection, don't neglect your school paper; use this as a means of arousing the interest of the student body in their library. If they get used to a good library in college, they will want one when they go back to their homes.

And lastly, why should not we serve our alumni, as Smith College and some others are doing, by preparing bibliographies on special subjects - the A. L. A. "Reading with a purpose" series, perhaps - and then supplying



## WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIAN CAN DO TO FURTHER LIBRARY EXTENSION (Cont'd)

those books to alumni who have no means of getting them locally. This, it seems to me, might be started even by agricultural college libraries with limited funds. Again, following up the summer school for teachers, we are about to inaugurate a lending library of professional reading for the teachers in the schools in the county.

That we should be ready with advice on library matters and operate a model library ourselves need only be mentioned in passing.

These are a few of the ways in which we can extend the usefulness of our library immediately. These are open to all college libraries. Our peculiar opportunity and the one which I believe would be effective par excellence, is the extension service. The big question is, can we use it. and if so, how to go about getting this use. I want ideas on this.

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### QUERIES

"The Iowa State College Library has recently taken over from the extension service of the college a collection of plays for circulation generally throughout the state, for rural theaters, women's clubs, etc., who wish to present the performance of some play. The library is eager to receive information as to what other institutions are doing in the circulation of plays to rural communities in their states; whether such service is rendered by the extension service of the college or library. Information giving details - lists of plays, regulations for loan, etc. will be gratefully received."

"The Iowa State College Library is also eager to obtain information as to book news and book reviews which are given over the radio by other institutions and whether such work is done by members of the library staff or by others. The Library will be especially glad to receive the programs of the various radio stations connected with agricultural colleges, whether such programs contain books or not."

"The A. L. A. Radio Broadcasting Committee, of which Mr. C. H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, is Chairman, would be glad to receive word of any publications or programs which have been issued by any radio station listing library talks, or any publications which would be of value to libraries starting on a broadcasting program. It is hoped that this material will later be made available for loan to any library which expects to broadcast. The committee has on hand at present a list of references on library broadcasting compiled by Mr. Dickerson of the A. L. A. headquarters staff which can be loaned on request. Libraries interested in radio work should also write to the St. Louis Public Library for a pamphlet entitled 'The library over the radio'. It is possible that bulletins on radio broadcasting will be issued by the committee later to such libraries as may notify the chairman of the committee that they are interested in the subject."

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THE LIBRARY OF A UNIVERSITY  
Extracts from the "Survey of Education in Utah",  
U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 18.

"The library of a university is more than a part of its physical plant; it should be the center about which the work of the departments and schools of the institution revolves. Frequently such is not the case. This may be due to the fact that the facilities are inadequate. Sometimes the building or the reading room provided lack convenience and comfort necessary for library work. Sometimes the service in a library is left so largely to students that its usefulness is destroyed quite as effectively as would be the case if similar procedure were followed in the classroom. Sometimes the necessary books themselves are not available. Institutions usually recognize these causes for the failure of the library and are willing to take the necessary steps to correct them. However, a somewhat less obvious cause for failure of the library to function as the center of the institution may be the character of the instruction given in the various departments. Frequently the instruction in an institution is so planned that the student does not need a great collection of books; the professors are content to regard the library primarily as a collection assembled for their own mature convenience. Students need use the library only to the extent of consulting a few references and required collateral readings. So far as the student is concerned a comparatively small selection of books with a great number of duplications of the reference texts is all that is necessary under these circumstances. Further studies should be made to determine to what extent the instruction of the institution is such as to make the library a laboratory as indispensable as the chemical and physical laboratories to the students of these subjects.

"A committee of the American Library Association in 1923 set up certain standards for university and college libraries. Although these standards are tentative and have not yet won universal acceptance, they do provide an indication of what is desirable. Departure in great or striking degree from the norms here set up would indicate that serious consideration should be given to the subject. These standards base library expenditures upon the cost of books, including periodicals, but do not include binding, payment of a trained librarian, or purchase of supplies. They cover annual revenues only and do not contemplate provision for starting new departments in the institution. In case new departments are started special appropriations for the initial cost of books should be provided...The standards of the American Library Association provide for an annual expenditure for books of \$6 per full-time student. Even though some of the higher institutions of good grade do not spend this much for books, in a well-rounded institution making library provisions for its undergraduate and graduate students and for its faculty in liberal arts and the professions this sum is not excessive. For the smaller college the association sets up a standard of \$5 annually per student. It states that no college should be considered worthy of the name that expends less than \$2,000 a year in the purchase of books and periodicals, without reference to the number of students."

# AN AGRICULTURAL CARD INDEX FOR GERMAN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

By Sigmund von Frauendorfer  
International Institute of Agriculture Library.

The bibliographical side of agricultural science has always been rather neglected, at least in comparison with other sciences. Even such a wonderful undertaking as the Agricultural Index issued by the H. W. Wilson Company does not fill all gaps, since the latter contains practically nothing but the literature of the English speaking world. There is no doubt that the future development of scientific agriculture will tend more and more towards international cooperation and therefore any aid which helps to make foreign literature more available should be eagerly accepted and utilized.

Every librarian knows how awkward a tool the "Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur" is and how little actual use is made of the immense amount of material which it contains. Therefore it was surely a step in the right direction when the National German Union of Scientific Agriculturists at Berlin (Reichsbund akademisch gebildeter Landwirte) decided several years ago to establish an indexing service on its own account. These "Literaturnachweise für Landwirtschaft und verwandte Gebiete" cover about the same ground for the current German literature that is covered by the Agricultural Index for the English (and some foreign) publications. The German index, however, appears in card form and has, therefore, all the advantages and disadvantages of a card index. It includes books, pamphlets and periodical articles, the last item being the most important feature. The cards were started in January, 1925, and are issued at monthly intervals. The individual index card contains title, author, publisher, price, size, number of pages, and in case of articles, volume, year, number and paging. In addition, there is a classification number given in the upper right hand corner of each card. The cards are supposed to be arranged according to a classification scheme for which separate guide cards have been published. This scheme is a fairly simple one, containing eight main classes and about 150 subheadings.

There is probably no use in filing the cards in the main catalog of an American library. Nevertheless, the cards can be used very well in various ways. It is possible to take the German classification as it is and to translate it into English terms. Then the cards can be arranged very easily according to the number appearing on each card. Guide cards with the English headings would be necessary in this case. Another method would be to reclassify the cards according to the classification scheme used in the individual library. This can be done either once for all by adding the equivalent American numbers to the original German schedule, or by classifying separately each single card. The latter procedure naturally involves a good deal of knowledge of German as well as of the subject matter. A third way would be the use of subject headings borrowed from the Agricultural Index, writing them on the top of each card and arranging the cards in a subject alphabet. In this case the user would proceed in the same way that he does with the Agricultural Index, except that he has to deal with a card file instead of a book.

The fact that the cards do not conform to American standards as to outward form and style should not prevent librarians from using this new tool, which actually gives information not obtainable from other sources. The price is RM 12, for the three-month period. The cards may be obtained directly from the "Reichsbund akademisch gebildeter Landwirte E. V., Berlin, S. W. 11. Hafenplatz 5111".



DEDICATION OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The new library of the South Dakota State College was dedicated on September 10, 1927. The dedicatory speech was made by President Coolidge who stopped at Brookings on his homeward trip from Rapid City, South Dakota. Following are a few extracts from the Presidents speech:

"My Fellow-Countrymen: We are met here to dedicate another temple to the cause of learning. To reach their full effect the buildings used for educational purposes must assume the character of temples. One of our learned men has told us that 'We do but go where admiration leads the way.' Unless we approach our places of learning in that spirit we shall never receive their full benefits.

"The South Dakota State College gives every appearance of having reached in a full measure this position. We can usually measure both the desire and the appreciation that exists for the advantages of this life by the sacrifices we are willing to make to secure them. It is evident that in South Dakota this determination has a very strong hold upon the people. While this was to be expected, for this is yet a land of pioneers who have come here in response to a desire to improve their condition, yet the progress they have made is none the less astounding.....

"No progressive community can afford to neglect the education of its people. Considered on the basis of economics, their development depends very largely on the scientific learning and skill with which the efforts are directed. The day of the rule of thumb is past. The day of the exact application of scientific knowledge by persons technically trained in all the affairs of life has come. Any neglect in this direction would mean at once stagnation, decay and failure.

"There has been a long-standing controversy over the question of what constitutes an institution of learning, especially a college. Some contend it is the trustees, others the faculty, still others the student body. I suspect that it is the combination of all of these, and the better the quality of each the better the institution will be.

"But there is yet another element that has come to<sup>be</sup> all-important in modern scholarship. That is the library. While the teacher is the instrumentality and the directing force, to a very large extent, for the training of youth and the diffusion of knowledge, books are, after all, the repository of learning. Without them the wide scope of modern scholarship would of course be entirely impossible, and no college would feel itself adequately equipped for the best service which was not provided with a well-chosen and extensive library.

"Books contain not only the priceless records of the past but they are to a large extent the hope of the future. By means of them we have revealed to us the inventions and discoveries of science, the beauties of poetry and the imperishable thoughts of the master minds of all the age. A liberal education may begin in the classroom, but it will scarcely rise above mediocrity unless it is extended into the library and by that means broadened into the practical experience of life."

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SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during August, 1927, exclusive of current issues of serials.\*

The relation of education and research to the rural problem. By. A. F. Woods. 1927. 11 p.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Beginnings of cooperative dairy organization. A preliminary report. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Cotton bags in the wholesale grocery trade. A preliminary report. [By Hugh B. Killough, Peter M. Strang and R. J. Cheatham] 1927. 9 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)

Development of cooperative cotton gins in northwest Texas. A preliminary report. 1927. 30 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Forces which determine livestock prices. By C. L. Harlan. 1927. 8 p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)  
An address before the American institute of cooperation, Chicago, July 1, 1927.

Local cotton marketing in Texas. By Alonzo B. Cox. A preliminary report. 1927. 26 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing in cooperation with the Texas agricultural experiment station)

Statistics of the poultry industry with special reference to the eleven western states. 1927. 63 p.

The world's dairy markets. By Lloyd S. Tenny. 1927. 8 p.  
Address before the American institute of cooperation, Northwestern university, Chicago, Illinois, July 9, 1927.

Bureau of Entomology

Program and plan of European corn borer investigations, 1926-1927. 1927. 17 p.

Extension Service

Does education pay the farmer. [By] F. A. Merrill. 1927. 16 p. (Extension service circular 52) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work, Division of agricultural instruction)

Home demonstration work, 1926. By Grace E. Frysinger. 1927. 29 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

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\* For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Extension Service (Cont'd)

- The practice of forestry upon private lands as influenced by forestry extension. [By] G. H. Collingwood. 1927. 4 p. (Extension service circular 36) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- A study of demonstrations as used in cooperative extension work. [By] W. J. Wright. 1926. 16 p. (Extension service circular 26) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Summarized report of the extension conference on the control of the European corn borer, Toledo, Ohio, July 20 and 21, 1927. 1927. 7 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Summary of distinctive features of 1925 home demonstration reports of the 11 western states. [By] Madge J. Reese. 1926. 23 p. (Extension service circular 32) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Use of illustrative material in the promotion of boys' and girls' 4-H club work. By C. H. Hanson. 1927. 7 p. (Extension circular 53) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Forest Service

- Economics of forestry. An outline for classes in economics in Oregon high schools. 1927. 30 p. (Prepared by the U. S. Forest service, Portland, Oregon).

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PUBLICATIONS WANTED

The Agricultural Library of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, desires the following publications:

Journal of Farm Economics, vol. 1, no.4; vol. 3, no. 1.  
Phytopathology, vol. 9, no. 1.

The Library of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, desires the following publications and is willing to purchase them:

Soil Science, May, 1926.  
Swine World, January, 1927.

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PUBLICATIONS OFFERED

An extensive set of the New York State Agricultural Society Transactions. Apply to Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANY

According to information received from Mr. James G. Hodgson, Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the Institute Library is now engaged in a translation and expansion of the agricultural section of the Dewey Decimal Classification which is to be substituted for the older divisions in the forthcoming edition of the Classification Decimal of Brussels. As a result, Mr. Hodgson says, libraries in all parts of the world which use the Decimal Classification in its various forms will at last be using the same numbers for identical subjects. The catalogue of the Institute Library will then be arranged by this new expansion,

The IV International Congress of Domestic Economy will be held in Rome on November 14, 15 and 16, 1927. The first International Congress was held at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1908, the second at Gand, Belgium, in 1913, and the third in Paris, in 1922. In connection with the Congress in Rome, there is to be an exhibition of objects, pictures, photographs, documents and textbooks relative to the teaching of domestic economy. Material to be exhibited must be received by October 15, 1927. Address Secretary General, International Congress of Domestic Economy, Via in Lucina 17, Roma, Italia.

The Fifth International Genetics Congress will be held in Berlin from September 11th to 17th, 1927. A circular in regard to the Congress says that persons wishing to receive a copy of the Proceedings must pay the amount of 30 Reichsmark at the office of the Congress (V. Internationaler Kongress für Vererbungswissenschaft, Institut für Vererbungsforschung, Berlin-Dahlem, Albrecht-Thaer-Weg 6) not later than September 17th. After this day the Proceedings will be sold only at a considerably higher price.

The editorial in the Experiment Station Record for August, pages 101-110, is devoted to an account of the First International Congress of Soil Science held in Washington, D. C., June 13-22, 1927. Librarians will find this helpful in explaining the scope of the Congress and its relation to previous soil congresses.

An authentic account of the origin of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors is given in the July and August number of "The A. C. E., the organ of the Association, on pages 4-5.

Libraries which bind the series of Department Bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be interested to know that Department Bulletin 1425 has been canceled. There will be no bulletin with this number in the Department Bulletin series, according to information received from the Office of Publications of the Department.

Mr. Gerald van Dorpe, Agricultural Engineer from the University of Gand, Belgium, has been appointed by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, to a scholarship in Library Science for two years' study in the United States. Mr. van Dorpe, who is the third person thus appointed in an effort to build up the technical staff of the Library of the Institute, will study at the University of Michigan in preparation for work in the "Service Section" of the Library.







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## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 2.

October, 1927

No.10.

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### RECENT AGRICULTURAL HISTORIES

"The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880: a Monographic Study in Agricultural History", by Carl Payson Woodard, Secretary, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, has just been published by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University. It contains 321 pages and is quite fully illustrated. It is an important, scholarly, and authoritative contribution to the history of agriculture in the United States. It contains much bibliographical and biographical material of special interest to agricultural librarians, as will be evident from the following list of the chapter headings: I. Agricultural progress in early colonial times. II. Agricultural leaders in the eighteenth century. III. Early agricultural fairs and societies. IV. The beginning of an agricultural literature--Almanacs. V. The newspaper as an educational agency. VI. Agricultural periodicals. VII. James J. Mapes and his school. VIII. Agriculture in the schools. IX. Local societies and clubs. X. Agricultural legislation and the New Jersey State Agricultural Society. XI. The New Jersey state board of agriculture. XII. Other state agricultural organizations. XIII. The state college of agriculture. XIV. The foundations of the agricultural experiment station. XV. Education and agricultural progress--a review.

An extensive bibliography appears on pages 294-301 and there are also nine bibliographical appendices as follows: A. List of articles from Colonel George Morgan's note book (in Princeton University Library). B. Partial check list of almanacs--published in or for New Jersey. C. Titles of agricultural articles in almanacs in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark. D. A partial list of New Jersey newspapers giving special attention to agriculture. E. List of agricultural items in Burlington Advertiser or Agricultural and Political Intelligencer. F. New Jersey periodicals devoted wholly or partially to agriculture. G. A list of titles in the Christian's, Scholar's and Farmer's Magazine (Elizabethtown). H. Bibliography of papers in annual reports of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 1873-1880. I. Titles of papers published in the Proceedings of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society from 1876 to 1880.

As it is not commonly known that Benjamin Franklin was for a time a New Jersey farmer, librarians who have sought for material on his agricultural activities may be glad to know that the second chapter of this history of New Jersey agriculture contains several interesting paragraphs in regard to Benjamin Franklin and his son William Franklin.

"History of Agriculture in Colorado; a Chronological Record of Progress in the Development of General Farming, Livestock Production and Agricultural Education and Investigation, on the Western Border of the Great Plains and in the Mountains of Colorado, 1838 to 1923", by Alvin T. Steinel with E. W. Working, as collaborator, has recently been published in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the admission of Colorado to the Union, by the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, August 1, 1926. The volume is copyrighted by the Colorado State Board of Agriculture, which authorized the publication of the history in August, 1923. The work was done under the personal supervision of Dr. Charles A. Lory, President of the State Agricultural College. A volume of 659 pages with many illustrations, and written by one who brought to the task "broad knowledge of Colorado, long residence in the state and a sympathetic understanding of the rural people", it constitutes an important and authoritative contribution to the history of the agriculture of this country and the pioneer days of the West. The author had the aid of several trained investigators and the cooperation of many organizations and individuals. Particular acknowledgment is made to the members of the Faculty and the Librarian of the Colorado State Agricultural College and to the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society.

Librarians who wish information on the early agricultural journals of Colorado will find helpful the paragraphs on the "Influence of the Farm Press on Agriculture", pages 481-486. It is sad to note that files of the first years of the first agricultural journal of Colorado, "The Colorado Farmer", founded at Evans in 1872, are missing.

"These Changing Times, A Story of Farm Progress During the First Quarter of the Twentieth Century", recently issued by the Macmillan Company, New York, is an interesting contribution to the agricultural history of this country. The author is E. R. Eastman, Editor of the American Agriculturist. Mr. Eastman "describes the great changes for the better that have taken place in agriculture and country life within the memory of the present generation, and shows that because of them the American farmer is better off socially and economically than ever before." The volume is well illustrated and contains 257 pages. It was originally announced for publication under the title "Twenty-five Years of Farm Progress".

"The Golden Age of Homespun", by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., is an interesting historical pamphlet issued as Agricultural bulletin no. 203 of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York. It deals with the farm life, the household crafts, and the rural occupations of the pioneer period of New York State's agriculture. "It seeks to be a partial story of that now somewhat fabulous Homespun Age which began with our earliest settlements, which reached its fullest fruition during the generation following the Revolution, and which drew definitely toward its close about the date of the Civil War."

"Agricultural History", vol. 1, no. 2, July, 1927, contains the following articles: Some Historical Relations of Agriculture in the West Indies to that of the United States, by Dr. C. A. Browne; Egyptian Agricultural Labor under Ptolemy Philadelphus, by Fred. W. L. Ostermann.



"Gerard's Herball, The Rootes Therof Distilled by Marcus Woodward from the Edition of Th. Johnson, 1633", is a very interesting new edition of that celebrated work. It was printed this year by R. & R. Clark, Ltd., Edinburgh, for Gerald Howe, Publisher, 23 Soho Square, London. The price in the ordinary edition is 21 shillings net. In addition, 150 copies, numbered, on handmade paper, bound in white vellum, have been issued at 3 guineas net. Following is the publishers' description of the work: "John Gerard's Historie of Plants, its glorious prose, the folk-lore steeping its pages, and all its quaint conceits about the Vertues' of herbs, are known by reputation the world over. The work has won an unchallenged place of honour as the most delightful, fragrant, and refreshing of all gardening books, as it is by far the most amusing. When reading Gerard we are wandering in the peace of an Elizabethan garden, with a companion who has a story for every flower. In this, the first edition to be printed since 1636, Mr. Marcus Woodward has preserved the essence of Gerard, and in an Introduction and Notes he tells us the history of Gerard's life, the sources of his Herball, and the modern names of his plants, many of which are illustrated with reproductions from the original woodcuts." The book contains 303 pages.

"Animal Nutrition", by T. B. Wood, Drapers Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge, has been issued in a new edition by W. B. Clive, London. The number of pages in this second edition is 226, the same as in the first edition. The author's note to the second edition says that "the most important alterations introduced in this reprint are (1) a revision of the fundamental data for rationing pigs, made possible by recent work at Cambridge; (2) revision of the figure for digestible protein in roots. The figure now given is 'protein equivalent', i.e., pure protein plus half the difference between pure and crude protein; (3) the figures for starch equivalent of hays and straws have been raised by one-fifth in accordance with Armsby's determinations of the net energy of coarse fodders."

"The Farmer's Dilemma", by the Right Hon. Sir Francis Acland, is a pamphlet of 24 pages recently published by "The Land and Nation League", 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 (price six pence). The articles contained in the pamphlet first appeared in the "Manchester Guardian". They deal with the present position of the agricultural industry in Great Britain.

"The Principles and Practice of Meat Inspection", by Gerald Leighton, Medical Officer (Foods), Scottish Board of Health, late Professor of Pathology and Meat Inspection, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, published this year by William Hodge and Company, Limited, Edinburgh and London, is an important recent addition to the literature of food inspection. It is a volume of 466 pages and contains numerous illustrations. Chapter II, pages 23-4, is devoted to meat inspection in the United States.

"How England Becomes Prairie", by Sir William Beach Thomas, has been issued this year by Ernest Benn, Ltd. It deals with the decline in agriculture in England.



"Fertilisers and Soil Improvers, Description, Application, and Comparative Value", by W. Gardner, has recently been issued by Crosby Lockwood & Son, London, in the series "Lockwood's Manuals". The preface states that "an attempt has been made to classify and describe briefly the chief fertilisers of commerce, and their value as plant foods." Its purpose is to aid the farmer or gardener in his choice of a fertiliser or manure. The book contains 176 pages.

"Studies in Indian Rural Economics", by S. Kesava Iyengar, formerly Economic Survey Officer with the Government of Mysore, has recently been published in Great Britain by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., London. The English price is 15 shillings.

"The Agricultural Geography of the Deccan Plateau of India", by Ethel Simklins, teacher in geography in the Cardiff Technical College, with an introduction by Prof. Percy M. Roxby, has been issued by George Philip and Son, Limited, London. It is a pamphlet of 92 pages.

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#### THE FLORISTS' GUIDE AND NATURALISTS' CALENDAR

By Marjorie F. Warner, Bibliographical Assistant,  
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Florists' Guide and Naturalists' Calendar, conducted by William F. Ayres and Thomas Moore" (London, 1850) consists of material also appearing in "The Gardeners' Magazine of Botany, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Natural Science, conducted by Thomas Moore and William F. Ayres", also begun in 1850. Both were published by W. S. Orr and Co., who were probably solely responsible for the reissue of material under a new title and in cheaper form. To give color to the project the articles in the first issue of the Florists' Guide were reset, rearranged, condensed, or given titles differing from those of the Gardeners' Magazine for January, 1850. The colored plate of *Pelargonium eximium* "Flower of the Day", drawn by Mrs. Withers and lithographed by S. Holden for the Florists' Guide, differs from that in the Gardeners' Magazine, drawn by the same artist but lithographed by E. Giltes and poorly printed. There is also a short article, "The properties of the scarlet geranium", by G. Glenny, which does not appear in the Gardeners' Magazine. The second issue of the Florists' Guide (p. 17-32) is reprinted verbatim from the other journal, and each subsequent issue, consisting of 16 pages of text with one colored plate, is identical with two signatures and accompanying plate of the corresponding issue of the Gardeners' Magazine.

At the end of 1850 the publishers announced that the Florists' Guide was to be discontinued, and that the same material would thereafter be found in the Gardeners' Magazine, but in the latter for December, 1851, they decided to discontinue this also, and issue in its stead a "Union to the Flower Garden". I do not, however, find any publication of this title and period by Orr and Co. The Gardeners' Magazine consists of three volumes, v. 1-2 for 1850 and v. 3 covering the entire year 1851. The U. S. Department of Agriculture copy has no indexes for volumes 2 and 3. Possibly none was issued for the latter, or for the Florists' Guide.

## NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

"American Orchid Culture", by Edward A. White, Professor of Floriculture in the New York State College of Agriculture, has recently been issued by the A. T. De La Mare Company, New York. The publishers' foreword states that "it is the first attempt to give both the commercial grower and the enthusiastic amateur a purely American production, written by an American, and telling the story of the rise and progress of orchid culture in America." It is a book of 223 pages and contains numerous illustrations, including several colored plates. A bibliography appears on pages 222-223.

"Green Manuring, Principles and Practice", by Adrian J. Pieters, Agronomist of Clover Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is an authoritative work which has just been issued by John Wiley & Sons. It contains 356 pages. A "bibliography of text references" numbering 352, is contained on pages 325-356.

"Seed Production and Marketing", by Joseph F. Cox and George E. Starr, of the Michigan State College, is a new volume of 480 pages in the "Wiley Farm Series". It is the primary attempt to treat fully with the production and marketing of seed of nearly all important crops in a single volume.

"Teaching Farm Shop Work and Farm Mechanics", by G. A. Schmidt, Associate Professor in charge of Agricultural Education, Colorado Agricultural College, W. Arthur Ross, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Wyoming, and M. A. Sharp, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Iowa State College, has been issued by the Century Company, New York in the Century Vocational Series, edited by Charles A. Prosser. "The book" according to the preface, "is specifically intended to meet the needs of men preparing themselves to teach vocational agriculture and to meet the needs of all instructors of vocational agriculture and of farm mechanics who feel that they require help in teaching farm shop work and other forms of farm mechanics."

"The Social and Economic Relations of the Farmers with the Towns in Pickaway County, Ohio", by Perry P. Denune, is a recent pamphlet sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Ohio State University, the Bureau of Business Research and the Department of Sociology representing the University. It is published in the series "Ohio State University Studies, Bureau of Business Research Monographs", and is no. 9.

"Ant-Hills and Soap-Bubbles" is the title of a new book (published by the Macrae Smith Company, Philadelphia) by Mary Geisler Phillips. The following statement concerning the book is made by the publishers: "Mrs. Phillips describes the life and habits of the Ant in the same fashion that she wrote of the life and habits of the Bee in Honey-Bees and Fairy-Dust. The material is scientifically correct, and treated so deftly, with such humor and imagination, that it is more interesting than fiction. The two children who were in the previous book are the central figures in this."

## NEW AMERICAN BOOKS (Cont'd)

"English Applied in Technical Writing", by Clyde W. Park, Professor of English in the College of Engineering and Commerce, University of Cincinnati, issued in 1926, by F. S. Crofts & Co., New York, contains a good chapter on "The Use of the Library", pages 228-250. The last paragraph of the chapter contains the following tribute to libraries: "Before he makes use of any special reference sources, the student will naturally consult the standard reference works. Then, if he wishes to make a more comprehensive investigation, he will add an increasing number of specific works. When he enters upon this second phase of his research, he will be surprised to learn how much of his task has already been done by members of the library staff. The farther he carries his investigation, the more he will appreciate his debt to those who have made the library a comprehensive system of classified knowledge." Another chapter of particular interest to librarians is the chapter on "The Technical Writer's Literary Background".

"Technical Writing of Farm and Home" is the title of a 417 page volume issued by the Journalism Publishing Company, Ames, Iowa. The authors are F. W. Beckman, Managing Editor, The Farmer's Wife, Harry R. O'Brien, In Charge of Instruction in Agricultural Journalism, Ohio State University, and Blair Converse, Head of Technical Journalism Department, Iowa State College. The book is in three parts under the following headings: News of Agriculture and the Home; Feature Articles; Illustrative Stories.

"Honey Plants of Iowa", by L. H. Pammel and C. M. King, a work of about 800 pages, will be issued in three parts of 250 to 300 pages each. According to the authors' announcement of the work, it will be sold at cost price, about \$2.50 per part. Subscriptions for the work should be sent to Prof. L. H. Pammel, 428 Ash Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

"Forests and Water in the Light of Scientific Investigation", by Raphael Zon, has been reprinted with revised Bibliography, 1927, from Appendix V of the Final Report of the National Waterways Commission, 1912 (Senate Document no. 469, 62d Congress, 2d session). The "Bibliography on the Relation of Forests to Water and Climate" is on pages 70-106.

A second edition of "Cotton and the Cotton Market", by W. Hustace Hubbard, member of the firm of Hubbard Brothers and company, has been published by D. Appleton and Company. It contains 503 pages.

"My personal Word", by Richard Pattee (published by the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore) is an interesting volume consisting of articles written by Mr. Pattee from December, 1917 to August, 1927, in connection with his work in the New England Milk Producers' Association. The book contains 203 pages and was issued in an edition of only 1,000 copies.

The "Extension Service Handbook on Agriculture and Home Economics", compiled and edited by T. Wood Harvey, is an important recent publication of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a valuable reference tool.



## NEW BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"A Guide to the Literature of Chemistry", by E. J. Crane, Editor of Chemical Abstracts, and Austin M. Patterson, Professor of Chemistry, Antioch College, has just been published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. It is a volume of 438 pages. The titles of the eight chapters are as follows: I. The Problem and Objectives; II. Books; III. Periodicals; IV. Patents; V. Other Sources; VI. Indexes; VII. Libraries; VIII. Procedure. In addition there are the following appendices: 1. Bibliography of articles on chemical literature, 2. Symbols and abbreviations used in chemical literature, 3. A list of American libraries of interest to chemists, 4. A bibliography of lists of periodicals, 5. Scientific and technical organizations, 6. Periodicals of chemical interest, 7. A list of chemical book dealers and publishers, 8. A select list of chemical books. The authors' preface states: "The various sources of chemical information have been classified, discussed generally and described specifically and methods of use have been outlined. ... It has been our thought that the information on chemical literature, as here assembled and arranged, should be useful not alone to the student in college who is endeavoring to acquire proficiency in the chemical library as well as in the laboratory, but also to the chemist of wider experience. ... The literature of chemistry is international. It has been treated so. In certain spots, however, as in the libraries described, it has seemed unavoidable and not altogether unfitting that the book should have an American leaning."

"Outline for a General Course in Rural Sociology", by Gwendolyn S. Hughes, is the title of a recent pamphlet issued by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, 375 Seventh Avenue, New York. The price is 25 cents. The course rests largely upon the American Village Studies of the Institute. "Each section of the course", as explained in the Foreword, "outlines a possible lesson or lecture and gives references both to the Institute's village studies and to other sources. Being highly condensed, the outline is of course not intended to present facts but to show where the facts may be found and how they may be presented. Teachers will find in the references ample opportunity for expansion of any particular topic if they so desire."

"Books on American Life" was the title of a talk given by the Librarian of the Iowa State College at Ames, on October 12, to about 125 members of the Cosmopolitan Club. A list of thirty books typical of various phases in American life was distributed. A copy of this list can be had by writing to the Iowa State College Library, Ames.

"A List of International Organizations Interested in Agriculture" has been compiled in the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is to be issued as no. 22 in the series "Agricultural Economics Bibliographies".

An "Index to Publications of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station (July 1, 1901 to December 31, 1926)" has been issued as Extension Bulletin no. 10 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

## THE OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SLAVONIC AGRICULTURAL READING ROOM FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

On January 13th of this year, the Central Slavonic Agricultural Reading Room, established by the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, was thrown open to the public. The Minister of Education, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Envoy of the Polish Republic were present at the opening ceremony, together with representatives of Slavonic institutions in Prague, especially the representatives of young students, delegates from official departments, representatives of the Special and High Schools, of agricultural organizations, and numerous members of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, visitors, etc.

The Minister of Education suggested in his speech that this Reading Room, established not only on a Slavonic but on a wide-world basis, is one of the ways of achieving Slavonic cultural cooperation, from which an amalgamation in other walks of life, and even in the political world, would be the logical out-come. Agrarianism is a factor which has given to the modern Slavonic world beneficent modern organizations, for it introduced to Slavonic mysticism current methods and fashions which are in keeping with the practical requirements of to-day.

To these efforts, a recent addition has been contributed by the institution of the Central Slavonic Agricultural Reading Room, which is itself a new step forward. His address concluded with the Minister's wishes that the Reading Room, as well as the entire Home of the Agricultural Scientific Enlightenment in Prague in which the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture is housed, should become the seat of Slavonic faith, Slavonic labour and the Slavonic future.

The Minister of Agriculture emphasized the mission of the Reading Room to agricultural workers and students both of the Slavonic Nations gathered in Prague and of all the Nationalities resident within the Czechoslovak Republic. The establishment of the Reading Room was further welcomed by the Polish Envoy, the Rector of the Ukrainian University in Prague, the Representatives of the agrarian clubs of Yugoslavia and of Bulgaria and the Representatives of the numerous Agrarian cultural institutions and official departments.

Speeches on the importance and duties of the Reading Room were delivered by the President of the Governing Body of the Reading Room and by the Director of the Reading Room and the Central Slavonic Agricultural Library. This Reading Room is to serve as an aid to agricultural efforts and to science. Already there are 402 home and foreign agricultural journals at the disposal of readers. Home production is represented by 220 journals and the foreign press by 333 journals and reviews. The Reading Room will seek to increase the number of journals deposited in the archives to 1000. At the same time the Reading Room was given up to the public, the Reference Library, which is equipped with dictionaries of all the languages in which periodicals appear, and with encyclopaedias in Czech, French, German and Russian, as well as the most important handbooks on agricultural science, was opened. The Reading Room is open to the public on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and on Saturday it is reserved for the members of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture as well as for the clerks of the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

The ceremony was concluded with a tour of the Reading Room and the Central Slavonic Agricultural Library. The latter will be in full use next year. (Condensed from Bul. of the Czechoslovak Acad. of Agric., vol. 3, no.2, February, 1927)



CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT AND STATE PUBLICATIONS  
By Wm. W. Powers, Librarian,  
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Entrance into our new library building, where there will be ample stock space, necessitates, or rather makes possible, some extension of our classification. Hitherto, we have placed series of periodicals and documents as shelf-room made it possible and have not felt it safe to do much classifying.

Naturally, this extension affects first of all our agricultural collections. We have about decided to combine the Dewey system and the classification system used by the Superintendent of Documents' Office. For our general books we shall probably retain the Dewey system. If we were starting afresh, it is likely that here, too we should make a change on Cutter principles, assigning to Dewey 550 a symbol termed capital A (A). To this we should simply add the Dewey divisional numbers, i. e., 631.2 would be A\1.2, but it is not likely that we shall make this change in spite of the saving that would be effected.

We shall extend the classification to include all state and country publications in the following fashion:

Small a will mean state experiment station publications, followed by a number to indicate the state (allowing numbers here also for Guam and other dependencies, even though we may not use these numbers); for example, a47 is South Dakota Experiment Station.

Add an e for extension service; for example, a47e is South Dakota Extension Service.

Add an s for state organizations other than those mentioned above; a47s is S. D. State Board of Agriculture. These symbols, e and s, might precede the state number if it were desired to have these publications shelved in groups distinct from the experiment station group.

For foreign English organizations, use ae.

For non-English organizations, use af.

For international organizations, use ai; then add a for Pan-American, aia; e for Pan-European, aie; and l for Latin American, ail; and so on.

In connection with these letters use uniformly numbers to indicate the character of the organization, for example, 1, Animal Husbandry (if more than one society indicate difference by small additional letters, c, cattle, h, horses, etc.); 2, Crop-breeding organizations; 3, Dairy organizations; 4, Entomological societies; 5, Farmers' institutes; 6, Marketing organizations; 7, Soils societies; 8, Statistics; 9, Weather.

In addition, use the Superintendent of Documents' Office numbers for bulletins, circulars, etc.

To illustrate, for Wisconsin, we should need the following classes, perhaps more:

a55	Experiment station reports
a55.3	" " bulletins
a55.3r	" " research bulletins
a55.3s	" " special bulletins
a55.4	Experiment station circulars



# CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT AND STATE PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

a55e.3	Extension bulletins
a55e.4	"            circulars
a55e.4s	"            "            special
a55s	State Board of Agriculture reports
a55st	State Agricultural Society transactions
a55st.3	State Department of Agriculture bulletins
a55s2	State Horticultural Society
a55s3	State Dairy Commissioner's report
a55s3d	State Dairyman's Association report
a55s5	State Farmers' Institutes
a55s6.3	State Marketing bulletins
a55s6.5	State Marketing Newsletter
a55s7	State Geological & Natural History Survey, Soil surveys
a55s7.15	State Soil Improvement Association, Journal
a55sm.3	Milwaukee Co. School of Agric. & Dom. Econ. bulletin

Advantages over the straight Dewey are obvious. For example, experiment station bulletins in Dewey would be 630.71753. Furthermore, Dewey would separate experiment station and state department publications; by this means they are brought near together. Note another instance of the saving in connection with foreign publications - the report of the Department of Agriculture in Western Australia in Dewey is 630.61941;\* by this scheme it would be a55s. Another advantage to be mentioned is that pamphlets will be checked at once with the class number from the Superintendent of Documents' Office Invoice Sheet.

Shelvers will be instructed to place all items labeled with A, small or great, immediately following 639.

If this works as well as it promises for agriculture the scheme will be extended to other documents. For example, publications of the U. S. Geological Survey will be marked G and placed immediately after 539. To use the Invoice Sheet for checking numbers it will be necessary to note that this G is equivalent to the Superintendent of Documents' Office number I 19. Here, as in the case of agriculture, state publications may be marked with a small g followed by the number for the state and the necessary form number, whether bulletin or circular.

In this fashion a large part of the documentary material which clearly belongs to a particular classification can be incorporated with that class.

Doubtless there will always be left a very considerable body of documents which will be shelved quite independently of the general scheme of classification used, some of it because it is little used, much of it because it is of a refractory nature which defies classification on ordinary principles, as, for example, the publications of the Bureau of Standards.

The writer would appreciate comments and adverse criticism.

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\*This number is obtained by taking the Dewey number (given in full) for Government departments of Agriculture, 630.61, and adding to it the number for Western Australia (found in the 900's). Probably no one ever uses this number. Am I wrong in understanding that Dewey would write it so? W.H.P.

## NOTES ON PERIODICALS

### New Periodicals

#### American

- Cooperation; official bulletin of the national movement, "Better understanding between industry and agriculture..." Washington, D. C. mo. 4°. il. v.1, no. 1, May, 1927. No price quoted.
- Georgia-Florida rabbit and cavy bulletin. Tampa, Fla. (P. O. Box 5226) no. 4°. v. 1, no. 1, Mar. 1927. \$ .50 a yr.
- Midwest fruitman, devoted to horticulture and allied interest. Wathena, Kan. mo. 4°. v.1, no.4, Sept. 1927. \$1.00 a yr.
- National greenkeeper. 407 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O. v.1, no.1, Jan. 1927. \$3.00 a yr.
- New Mexico conservationist. Santa Fe., N. M. quar. 4°. v.1, no. 1, Sept. 1927. Gratis.
- Valley farmer, devoted to the agricultural interests of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Mercedes, Tex. semi-mo. f°. il. v. 1, no. 1, Oct. 5, 1927. \$1.00 a yr.

#### Foreign

- Archief voor de cacao en andere kleine cultures in Nederlandsch-Indië. Semarang, Java. irreg. 4°. deel 1, July, 1927. (Continues Mededeelingen van het Proefstation Midden-Java te Salatiga)
- Archiv für geflügelkunde ... Berlin, W. 57. mo. 8°. il. jahrg. 1, hft. 1. [1927?] M. 7 half yearly.
- Archives de botanique... Bulletin mensuel, supplément. Caen, France, 51, rue Saint-Martin. il. v.1, no. 1, Jan. 1927.
- Australia. Council for scientific and industrial research. Journal, 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia. quar. 8°. pl. v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1927. 5 sh.
- Colombia. Ministerio de industrias, Seccion de publicaciones. Boletin de agricultura. Bogotá, Colombia. mo. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, July, 1927.
- Jamaica naturalist. Kingston, Jamaica, No. 54 Barry St. Charles Russell Orcutt, ed. & pub. 8°. v.1, no. 1, Sept. 1927. 1 sh. a number.
- Journal of the Central bureau for animal husbandry and dairying in India. Pub. for the Imperial dept of agriculture in India. Calcutta. quar. 8°. il. v. 1, pt. 1, Apr. 1927. Rs. 2-8 per annum.
- Revue internationale des produits coloniaux. Paris (IX) 97, Rue Saint-Lazare. mo. 4°. année 1, no.3, March, 1926. France et colonies, 100 frs; étranger, 120 frs.

## NOTES ON PERIODICALS (Cont'd)

### Changed Titles

#### American

Milk goat journal. Fairbury, Neb. Changed to International dairy goat journal with v. 5, no. 7, Sept. 1927.

National Duroc bulletin. Peoria, Ill. Changed to National Duroc news with v. 1, no. 4, Sept. 1927.

Orange Juud Illinois farmer. Chicago. Changed to Illinois farmer with v. 75, no. 17, Sept. 1, 1927.

Outdoor life...Denver, Colo. Sept. 1927, v.60, no.3, combined with Outdoor recreation, and changed title as follows: Cover & caption title: Outdoor life, outdoor recreation. Running title: Outdoor life and recreation.

#### Foreign

Australasian international nurseryman, seedsman and florist. With v. 25, no. 4, Apr. 20, 1927, changed to Seed and nursery trader of Australia and New Zealand.

Nicke(s fruit journal. Brisbane, Australia. Changed to Australian fruit-grower, fertiliser and poultry farmer with v. 7, no. 9 (n. s. v. 1, no. 1), July 20, 1927.

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An Index to the Library Supplement to the B. A. E. News, nos. 1 to 28, January, 1923 to December, 1926, has been prepared in the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is available in mimeographed form and may be had on request. An index to Agricultural Economics Literature is in preparation and the cards are available for consultation in the Library.

"The Library Lantern", issued by the University of New Hampshire Library, is now appearing in printed form.

The "Journal of Heredity" for July, 1927, has an important summary of fruit breeding work in this country entitled "Progress in Fruit Breeding, Extent and Results of the Fruit Breeding Work of Experiment Stations and of the United States Department of Agriculture", by George M. Darrow.

"Standards of Book Selection in Science and Technology" is the title of a paper by Sir Richard Gregory read at the 4th conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, Cambridge, England, September 25, 1927, and published in "Nature", October 8, 1927, pages 518-520.



## NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A new library is under construction on the Colorado Agricultural College campus. The need of this building has made itself felt for some time with the result that one of the finest library buildings in the state is now being erected. The date of completion is so far very problematical. The progress of the work depends upon several determining factors. If the roof is on and the stacks are in place before the snow flies too heavily, the date of completion will be materially hastened. It has been estimated that the brick work will be finished between October fifteenth and November first.

The building has been carefully planned to afford the students the best of facilities. Good sound construction combined with careful forethought as to the best utilization of space, will go to make the new library a real advantage and a joy to use.

The plans include a reading and general reference room, a technical reference room, a newspaper room, two seminars, a reserve bookroom, stack-room, cloak rooms, and offices for the staff.

The new building goes to help round out the oval. The position of the library, between Ammons Hall and the new Chemistry building, gives a needed weight to the west side of the campus. Gradually, the preponderance of buildings will move westward until, in time, the oval plan will be complete.....

The library combines a number of new features. At first it was planned to construct it fire proof, but as this could not be done, there is only the vault containing the books that is fire proof. It is much larger than the old building, being able to accommodate some three hundred students in the reading room. (Extracts from the Rocky Mountain Collegian, Sept. 14, 1927)

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## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH ALUMNI LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND

A drive has been initiated by the Alumni Association of the Utah Agricultural College to raise \$50,000 from the alumni and an additional \$50,000 from friends of the Institution, the interest or income accumulations from which sum, up to the amount of \$50,000, are to be used to purchase books and reference material for the College library. Further interest or income accumulations are to be subject to the appropriation by the Alumni Association.

Solicitation of funds began May 15, 1927. To September 15, 1927, \$17,016 in cash and pledges had been subscribed. The drive is in its infancy. It is thought that it will take two or more years to reach the objective sought.

Payments may be made in cash, or in five yearly installments, payable March 1, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

To September 15, 1927, thirteen per cent of the Alumni had subscribed. Their average subscription was \$75.00.

Expenses of the drive are met by a special fee of \$3.00 paid by each student when registering.

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## PUBLICATIONS WANTED

The Library of the Iowa State College, Ames, desires the following issues of the Philippine Agriculturist:

- Vol. 1 (1911), nos. 1,3,4,5,6,7,9 to end of volume.
- Vol. 2 (1911), nos. 1,2,3,7 to end of volume.
- Vol. 3 (April 1914-February 1915), nos. 1,2,4,5.
- Vol. 5 (May 1916-February 1917), no. 1.

Desired by the Library of the University of Wyoming, Laramie:

- American Duroc Jersey Association Record, v. 1-24, 48-49.
- American Leicester Register, v. 1-3.
- American Oxford Down Record, v. 1-7.
- American Poland China Record, v. 28-71.
- American Rambouillet Record, v. 23, 28-29.
- Chester White Swine Record, v. 1-4, 7, 19, 23.
- Hampshire Flock Record, v. 1-2, 13.
- Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, v. 3-10, 12-14.
- Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, v. 1-15.
- National Duroc-Jersey Record, v. 1-3, 46.
- National Poland China Record, v. 1-27, 30.
- Percheron Stud Books, v. 1-5.

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## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

The Library of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, has the following publications for sale or exchange:

- American Hereford Record, v. 12.
- National Poland China Record, v. 28.
- National Duroc-Jersey Record, v. 64, 68, 69, 70.
- Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register Yearbook, v. 35, 36, 37.

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## MISCELLANY

The Third World's Poultry Congress held at Ottawa, July 27 to August 4, 1927, is the subject of the editorial in the Experiment Station Record for September, 1927, vol. 57, no. 4. According to the Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Ernest Rhoades, Ottawa, Canada, the Proceedings of the Congress will be available for distribution within the next two or three weeks. They may be purchased for \$3.00 a copy.

Special attention is called to one of the items in the list of new mimeographed publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, namely, Extension Service Circular 27 entitled "Influence of Bulletins, News Stories, and Circular Letters upon Farm Practices with Special Reference to Methods of Bulletin Distribution", by H. J. Wilson of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. Librarians as well as extension workers will be interested in the data which the circular contains.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during September and October, 1927, exclusive of current issues  
of serials.\*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- Agricultural economics. A selected list of references comp. by Mary G. Lacy ... 1927. 16 p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 1, rev.)
- Cooperative marketing of poultry products, 1920-1926. 1927. 11 p.  
(Issued by Division of cooperative marketing) This report supplements that issued in June, 1925, and supersedes that issued in December, 1926.
- Cotton culture and marketing in the United States. By B. Youngblood. 1927. 9 p. (issued by Division of cotton marketing)  
Address delivered before the Institute of politics, Williams college, Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 17, 1927.
- The development of cooperative cotton gins in Georgia. A preliminary report. By H. F. Buchanan. 1927. 24 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)
- Marketing the Eastern Shore Virginia, Maryland and Delaware sweet potato crop. Summary of 1926 season. By W. G. Lensen. 1927. 26 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Poultry and egg standardization. By Roy C. Potts. 1927. 6 p.  
An address before the National poultry, butter and egg association in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1927.
- Publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics relating to markets, crops and farm management. 1927. 10 p. (Issued by Division of economic information)
- The research program of the Division of cotton marketing. By B. Youngblood. 1927. 9 p.
- Standard grades for Virginia fire-cured tobacco - U. S. type 21. 1927. 18 p.
- Standard grades for Virginia sun-cured tobacco - U. S. type 37. Prepared under the authority of the United States warehouse act of August 11, 1916, as amended. 1927. 18 p.
- Statistical and graphic presentation of data relating to livestock production in the southeastern coastal plain. Com. by C. L. Goodrich. 1927. 53 p.

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\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.



SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

Tentative standard grades for Maryland tobacco - U. S. type 32. 1927.  
17 p.

United States standards for broomcorn in their relation to brooms, including hints on what to buy and how to buy it. By G. B. Alguire. 1927. 6 p.

United States standards for broomcorn. Effective September 1, 1927. 1927. 9 p.

United States standards for brown rice. 1927. 8 p.

The United States warehouse act and its relation to banking. By H. S. Yohe. 1927. 10 p.

An address before the Annual meeting of the South Carolina bankers' association, Asheville, N. C., June 28, 1927.

Bureau of Animal Industry

Histological methods for meat study. Comp. by H. N. Baker. 1927. 4 p.

Reactors to the tuberculin test slaughtered under meat-inspection rules. By J. R. Mohler. 1927. 3 p.

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

The granulation of fertilizer materials. By Wm. H. Ross, Albert R. Merz, and Arnon L. Mehring. 1927. 5 p.

Paper presented at the Fertilizer division meeting of the American Chemical society, Detroit, Sept. 5-10, 1927.

Improved method for the determination of fluorine in phosphate rock. By D. S. Reynolds, W. H. Ross, and K. D. Jacob. 1927. 6 p.

Bureau of Dairying

Proposed cooperative experiment on the mineral requirements of dairy cows. 1927. 10 p.

Extension Service

Influence of bulletins, new stories, and circular letters upon farm practices with special reference to methods of bulletin distribution. 1927. 2 p. (Extension service circular no. 57) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Looking forward in home demonstration work. By Grace E. Frysinger. 1927. 12 p. (Extension service circular no. 60) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Extension Service (Cont'd)

Marketing activities - farm women and girls. 1927. 20 p. (Extension service circular no. 53) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Measuring the progress of extension work. A study of 390 farms and farm homes in McLean and Macon counties, Ill., 1926. 1927. 23 p.. (Extension service circular no. 51) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Seed-potato improvement and certification. 1927. 19 p. (Extension service circular no. 54) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Special courses for preparation of agricultural and home economics extension teachers. 1927. 23 p. (Extension service circular no. 55) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Forest Service

Forest problems of the northeastern states. 1927. 36 p.

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SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING

To all librarians of agricultural colleges and land grant colleges and universities: It has been suggested that the next meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association be a joint meeting in the interests of Rural Library Service with the League of Library Commissions, the University Extension Service and the County Librarians Round Table. In the event that we carried out this program each group or section would have a definite part on the program. For the business of the Agricultural Libraries Section and for any special agricultural problems, we might have an adjourned session immediately following the other. Please write your opinions on this suggestion either to Miss C. R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or to me. What particular phases of Rural Library Extension would you like to see taken up?

Another topic that has been suggested for the next meeting of the Section is the question of "Graduate Study in Agricultural Libraries."

Any other suggestions for topics would be welcome.

Willard P. Lewis,  
(Librarian, University of New Hampshire)  
Chairman, Agricultural Libraries Section, A.L.A.







# AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

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ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES  
WASHINGTON  
D. C.



## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 2.

November-December, 1927

No. 11-12.

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### NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

"The Story of Chemistry", by Floyd L. Darrow (published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1927), is an interesting addition to the recent histories of chemistry. The following quotation from the author's introduction explains its scope: "This narrative endeavors to sketch the historic background of the science and to trace its development from the discoveries of that brilliant group of pioneers of the modern era to the dominating position of chemistry in the industrial and political world of the twentieth century. This historic unfoldment has been adopted as the readiest and least difficult approach for the lay reader. Enough of the underlying principles and facts of chemical science have been set forth to enable one not familiar with the subject to understand past and present achievements. It will be noted that the emphasis is upon recent developments. Much that appears in the following pages has never before been assembled in popular book form. It has been gathered largely from the current literature of the most authoritative publications in the field of science. In particular is the story of the atom and its constitution brought down to date. The highly significant disclosures of such important gatherings as the 1926 Institute of Politics, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, held at the Carnegie Institute in the autumn of this same year, are here presented, it is hoped, in simple, understandable language. The chapter on American Progress in Chemistry should enable the citizen not only to take just pride in the achievements of his country's chemists, but also to reach a more adequate appreciation of what chemistry means to the economic and political future of the nation. Especially should the reader ponder the role of research in the growth of industry and civilization. If this book carries one message more important than another, it is this need for fundamental research. Out of it will issue the material and to a large extent the spiritual progress of the decades and centuries to come."

"Toilers of Land and Sea", by Ralph Henry Gabriel, is a pictorial history of American farming. It is one of the most interesting of the agricultural histories of this country and is at the same time authoritative. It contains information not brought together in any other place. As it was issued in 1926 it may be questioned why it is included in these columns at this time. The special reason is to find out whether a number of libraries would like to obtain the volume, which was issued as volume 3 of "The Pageant of America; A Pictorial History of the United States", a work to be issued in fifteen volumes at \$5.00 a volume. Unfortunately these volumes cannot be obtained separately except in lots of fifteen. If fifteen libraries signify their desire to obtain volume 3, the Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be glad to communicate this information to the publishers.



"Cheese, A Treatise on the Manufacture of American Cheddar Cheese and Some Other Varieties", by Lucius L. Van Slyke (Chief Research Chemist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Dairy Chemistry in the New York State College of Agriculture) and Walter V. Price (Professor of Dairy Industry in the New York State College of Agriculture), has recently been published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company. It is intended as a textbook for the use of dairy teachers and students in classroom and workroom and also as a handbook of reference for the use of practical cheese-makers in cheese factory operations. It is the successor of "The Science and Practice of Cheese-Making" by Van Slyke and Publow, which was published in 1909. A list of publications on cheese is contained on pages 330-344. The publications are arranged by the institutions and journals which issued them. This list is followed by an index of the subjects treated in the publications.

"A Guide to Quality in Dairy Products, A reference book for the butter maker, the cheese maker, the ice cream maker and the dairy farmer", by E. H. Farrington (Mendota Book Company, Madison, Wisconsin, 1927), is another recent addition to the authoritative dairy literature of this country. Professor Farrington is Chairman of the Dairy Department of the University of Wisconsin.

"By-Products in the Packing Industry", by Rudolf A. Clemen (The University of Chicago Press, 1927), a volume of 410 pages, is a useful supplement to the author's former work entitled "The American Livestock and Meat Industry". The author is Assistant Director of Armour's Live-Stock Bureau, Chicago.

"The Bureau of Plant Industry, Its History, Activities and Organization", by Fred Wilbur Powell, is the latest addition (no. 47) to the series of Service Monographs of the United States Government issued by the Institute for Government Research. A bibliography is contained on pages 106-117.

"The Church and the Country Community", by Edwin V. O'Hara, Director of Rural Life Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has been issued this year by the Macmillan Company. It is an octavo volume of 115 pages.

An important document recently issued is the "Report on the Agricultural Situation by the Special Committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association." This was submitted by the Executive Committee to the Executive Body of the Association at the 41st Annual Convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 15 to 17, 1927. The title page states that it is "issued in accordance with the motion of the Executive Body of the Association - 'that the report on The Agricultural Situation presented by the Special Committee be received and transmitted to the member institutions and to others, for consideration as a contribution toward the development of a national policy for agriculture.'"

"The Elements of Live Stock Judging", by William W. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Purdue University, is a recent addition to the series "Lippincott's Farm Manuals".

"Rural Religion and the Country Church", by Warren H. Wilson, Director of the Town and Country Department, Board of National Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., has recently been published by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

"Opportunities for a Career in Scientific Research" is the title of a volume recently issued by the Division of Educational Relations of the National Research Council. The papers have been prepared for the National Research Council by scientific authorities for the purpose of presenting to college and university students the opportunities for a career in research in one of the various fields of the biological and physical sciences. Most of the papers have previously been published in various periodicals. In order to make the series more readily available for library use, they have been brought together in this bound volume.

The Bellows Reeve Company, publishers of the Book of Rural Life, have recently issued the Geography Section of the Book of Rural Life Teachers Manual. The introduction is written by Douglas C. Ridgley, Professor of Geography in Education, School of Geography, Clark University.

#### NEW ENGLISH BOOKS

"Corn from Egypt, The Beginning of Agriculture", by Maurice Gompertz, is a recent volume in the series entitled "The Beginning of Things" published by Gerald Howe, London. According to the publisher's announcement regarding the series, "the aim of this series is to enhance the interest and significance of everyday things by relating them to their remote origins." The series is 12 mo. in size. The volume "Corn from Egypt" contains 88 pages.

The National Institute of Poultry Husbandry (Harper-Adams Agricultural College), Newport, Salop, England, has issued a Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Institute. The entries are arranged under the following headings: English Books; English Journals; American Books; American Journals; Colonial Publications; French Publications; Italian Publications; Yearbooks, Reports, Etc.; General Publications. Unfortunately, the entries under each heading are arranged by title instead of by author. Bulletins are not included. The catalogue consists of ten pages.

"Rural Life, A Report prepared by a Commission appointed by the Copec Continuation Committee", has been published (1927) for the Committee by Longmans, Green & Co. This Report is issued as a supplementary volume to the series of Reports which were drawn up for submission to the Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship, held in Birmingham in April, 1924, and since published by the Copec Continuation Committee. "Copec" or C.O.P.E.C., it will be noted, is the abbreviated way of referring to the Conference.



"A Primer of Agricultural Economics", by Sir Henry Rew (John Murray, London, 1927), according to the preface is, as its title implies, intended for the information of those who have not studied the subject.

"Land Tenure and Agricultural Production in the Tropics (Being a Discussion on the Influence of the Land Policy on Development in Tropical Countries)", by H. Martin Leake, formerly Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, India, and author of "Foundations of Indian Agriculture", has recently been published by W. Heffer & Sons, Cambridge.

"Modern Denmark, Its Social, Economic and Agricultural Life", by Hugh Jones (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, 1927), is intended, according to the introduction, to help the general English reader to a clearer conception of the rural problems of England in relation to the "much quoted case of Denmark." It also contains much of interest to American readers.

"An Introduction to the Scientific Study of the Soil", by Norman M. Comber (Edward Arnold & Co., London; Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1927), as explained by the author, is essentially a communication from a teacher to students and is written because the science of the soil has developed so rapidly in recent years that the general agricultural student does not find it easy to procure a concise account of the subject.

"Agricultural Parasitology: An Introduction", by C. L. Walton and W. Rees Wright (Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1927), is intended to meet the need for a short and concise account of the parasites affecting the British stock-breeder.

"The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect, An Autobiography", by Thomas A. Mawson (Richards Press, Ltd., 90, Newman Street, W.1, London, 1927, price 25 shillings), will be enjoyed by all who are interested in English landscape gardening. It is beautifully illustrated and well printed on good paper and contains 368 pages. The author is a corresponding member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, Past President of the Town Planning Institute, Late Lecturer on Landscape Design, Liverpool University, and corresponding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He is also the author of the "Art and Craft of Garden Making" and several books on town planning.

"Guide to an Exhibition of Manuscripts and Printed Books Illustrating the History of Agriculture" is the title of an interesting pamphlet of 30 pages recently issued by the British Museum. It is illustrated with a number of plates. The Exhibition to which it refers was arranged by the British Museum at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, on the occasion of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, 1927. The pamphlet is in four chapters, as follows: I. Ancient Egypt; II. Papyrus Documents; III. Mediaeval and Modern Manuscripts; IV. Printed Books. The first book in the list of Printed Books is one by John Fitzherbert, believed to have been issued in 1523. It is the first book on agriculture printed in England and the only known copy.



NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
By Sigmund von Frauendorfer,  
International Institute of Agriculture Library.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension service handbook on agriculture and home economics, compiled and edited by T. Weed Harvey. Washington, 1927.

Dewey, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index, Ed. 12 rev. and enl. under direction of Dorcas Fellows. Lake Placid Club, Essex co., N. Y., Forest Press, 1927.

Though not designed for library purposes, the classification scheme adopted in the new Extension Service Handbook recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture deserves the attention of any librarian who has to deal with agricultural literature. First of all, it is the largest classification scheme for agriculture which exists. Even the new Dewey, which will be discussed more fully later, contains scarcely half the number of the headings in the Extension Service Handbook. Other schemes, as that of the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and the Decimal Classification expansion by J. I. Wyer, are left far behind this new scheme, if the number of the actual headings is considered.

In judging the merits of this classification the original purpose of it should be considered. In the handbook's "foreword" the following sentences appear: "The primary purpose of the Federal handbook is to place in the hands of extension workers the practical results of the research of the United States Department of Agriculture that are ready for extension, and to continue this service throughout the future. To do this loose leaves will be prepared and released as soon as material is available and ready for distribution." This shows very clearly that the scope of the classification is convenient arrangement of subject matter rather than of literature.

Technically speaking, the classification makes use of the decimal system, but it does not strive for the last consequences of it. For example, the main divisions of agriculture run from 1 to 16, which numbers stand on the left side of the decimal point. To home economics, for which detailed subdivisions are not yet available, the numbers 26 to 29 are given. A glance at the details of subdivision within the 16 main classes of agriculture shows that relatively seldom have all nine decimals been used, leaving ample space for further insertions and expansions, as the subjects grow. The arrangement of the agricultural classes will probably not appeal to everybody. Here it is:

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 0. General                  | 9. Fertilizers     |
| 1. Extension                | 10. Field crops    |
| 2. Agricultural economics   | 11. Forestry       |
| 3. Agricultural engineering | 12. Horticulture   |
| 4. Agricultural technology  | 13. Plant diseases |
| 5. Animal diseases          | 14. Soils          |
| 6. Animal husbandry         | 15. Weather        |
| 7. Dairying                 | 16. Wild life      |
| 8. Entomology               |                    |

## NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

From 2 to 16 the arrangement is alphabetical. This means that the classification sacrifices logical harmony, which is rather easily obtainable, to a practical convenience of very limited value. Would it not be much better, and perhaps more practical, too, to have Soils and Fertilizers side by side, to cite only one example? It seems also doubtful whether a separate unit for Entomology is necessary. The writer thinks that the material under 8 could be easily distributed under 5 and 13, partly (Beekkeeping) even under 6. Similar arguments could be made against a separate group for Dairying which is, properly speaking, partly Animal Husbandry and partly Technology. But in this case, all American classification schemes would have to be criticized, and after all, it is a matter of minor importance whether a classification is logically perfect up to the extreme possibility, provided it is workable and fairly up to date.

The significance of the first two classes (General and Extension) is more or less limited by the original purpose of the classification. Class 0 is mainly devoted to an analysis of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and class 1 gives a rather detailed subdivision of the extension service as such. The next class (agricultural economics, 2) is more likely to attract general interest. It is the first large classification which regards this subject as important enough to warrant a class of its own having equal rights with the technical subjects in agriculture. Also, the details under this vast subject are worked out very well. Only the social aspects of agriculture, which, in default of an extra class, had to be taken up in class 2, could possibly claim more space.

The next table (Agricultural engineering, 3) is not new but is the excellent scheme which has been officially adopted by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Similar is the case with the Forestry class (11) which was compiled by a committee of the Society of American Foresters. Both schemes are very detailed. In the latter, numbers with 7 decimals after the point occur in one place.

Agricultural technology (4) is, like agricultural economics, a subject which in the general library classifications is often scattered among various other topics. It is certainly a great advantage of this new scheme that all the industrial processes which agricultural products undergo are brought together here in one class.

Class 6 (Animal Husbandry) and 7 (Dairying) follow a common principle of arrangement. They are divided by the more important species of domestic animals and the decimals 1 to 5 conform with the Decimal Classification decimals under 630. The subdivision of Dairying (7) is new. The essential headings are: 7.1 Dairy farming; 7.2 Market milk and cream; 7.3 Milk products.

The two following classes (8, Entomology, 9, Fertilizers) are less satisfactory. Beekkeeping (8.5) has a rather unfortunate place between noxious household insects and control of insects. Fertilizers (9) are likely to suffer from the division: .1 Materials; .2 Research; .3 Industry. This is probably not distinct enough.

The class for Field crops (10) has several interesting features of its own. More than half of the schedule is devoted to "General". Subjects like history, plant distribution and methods of culture are taken up here in some detail. Then the individual species are divided in the usual large groups, but, contrary to common practice, they are arranged alphabetically.



## NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

The sequence is therefore: .1 Alkaloidal and other drug crops; .2 Cereal crops; .3 Fiber and textile crops, etc. Under each group the species themselves also appear in alphabetical order so far as possible. The writer is tempted to ask the reason for class numbers when the first letter of the subject's name already takes care of the arrangement.

Horticulture (12) shows partly similar features to class 10. The conception of the "General" number (0) is, however, different. Only history, geography and climate are covered and other general things, like propagation, operations, structures, have the numbers .5, .6, .7.

The class for Plant diseases (13) corresponds largely to Animal diseases (5). The principle of arrangement is the species injured. Towards the end control measures (13.8) are treated very fully.

Under Soils (14) the part which is called soil science (14.1) is done in an excellent manner. Less satisfactory, because of duplication of material which is likely to be found in other classes, is the treatment of soil management (14.2), a term which perhaps would better have been avoided.

A classification of Weather (15) follows. The merit of this part of the scheme is the continuous emphasis laid upon the agricultural aspects of meteorology and climate.

The last section (Wild life, 16) again is primarily useful for the purposes of extension workers. It is important to notice that fur bearing animals and fur farming are listed in this part.

All classes use **short**, clear and popular terms in designating the subjects. In consequence, explanatory notes are seldom necessary. "See" references are not very numerous, either. Some sort of a mnemonic feature is the general use of 9 for miscellaneous. Less frequently the 8 indicates regulatory work. No provisions are made for expansions of class number through geographical or other auxiliary schemes. This makes the use of the tables a matter of great simplicity. On the other hand, the lack of geographic subdivisions may occasionally be a handicap. The class numbers are short and simple, the ordinary number of digits being 4 to 6.

On the whole, the extension handbook classification is likely to serve its particular purpose very well. For library purposes it is not acceptable without changes and modifications. Several important parts of it, however, scarcely need revision and can be highly recommended for immediate use in libraries.

The 12th edition of the Decimal Classification shows several important enlargements within its agricultural section. Figured on the number of pages for the 630s this means an increase of about 40 per cent over the foregoing edition. The classes in which large expansions are substituted for the former single number are the following:

- 634.8 Grapes, Vineyards, Viticulture
- 634.9 Forestry
- 635.9 Floriculture
- 638.1 Beekeeping, Agriculture

Besides a few minor expansions, changes of numbers and terms have taken place, which, however, are scarcely important enough to be enumerated in detail.



## NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

As to the section for grapes, there is no doubt that it is worked out in a very scholarly way, perhaps even too much so. It is at least doubtful whether such a close classification of the various species and stocks is necessary while, e. g., for literature on wheat there is still only one number. The vast majority of headings in 634.8 is of a purely botanical character. It is true that a variety of other aspects can be introduced by substituting the subdivisions of 631 and 632 in 634.81 (General questions) and 634.82 (Hindrances, Blights, Pests), but still it seems as if various economic and technical aspects of viticulture are not very well covered.

The following expansion for forestry answers one of the most urgent needs of the users of the Decimal Classification. The new edition, the first one to bring more than one number for this important subject, had the chance to profit by several previous efforts of other persons and institutions in bringing about a satisfactory scheme for forestry. The American Society of Foresters' classification, which we have already mentioned in reviewing the Extension Service Handbook, served as a direct basis. However, a good deal of shifting and reorganizing had to be done in order to make this scheme conform to the general Decimal Classification arrangement. In some cases the reasons for the changes are sound and evident. The combination of Forest economics and Forest management and the placing of the joint group near the beginning can only be praised. But the necessity of a separate section for Taxonomic forestry might be questioned. The original section for Forest protection has been dropped and the subdivisions of 632 (Hindrances, Protection) have been substituted.

The new subdivisions under Floriculture are remarkable as a typical attempt towards what might be called a "parallel classification". While the classifier in the botany section of the Decimal Classification (582-589), for instance, is restricted to a single principle of dividing the material (in this case the generally accepted natural system of plant families) and is therefore without the means of caring, e. g., for a book on poisonous plants or meadow flowers, the interesting feature of the new 635.9 section is the use of several principles of classifying side by side. Flowers may be grouped by life duration, by botanical families, by means of propagation, by special conditions of growth, by purpose, and several other characteristics. Thus, a book on cut flowers would just as easily find an adequate number as a treatise on shadow plants or on orchids. The "parallel classification" has been rather neglected in older classification systems which generally preferred a "one way street" for the travel of books to the shelves. The novelty as displayed in 635.9 seems promising.

The most perfect of the large, new expansion in the 630s is, to the writer's mind, the section on bee-keeping. It is the first important classification of the subject and will help to fill a considerable gap. The main subdivisions are the following:

- 634.11 Economics, Apitechny
  - 2 Bees
  - 3 Pasturage
  - 4 Bee culture
  - 5 Hindrances and protection
  - 6 Honey and other hive products
  - 7 Wax
  - 9 Bees in other than productive relations

## NEW AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

Some classifiers will doubtless be inclined to say that this scheme as well as many other sections in the Decimal Classification is more a detailed analysis of subject matter than a practical classification of books, but the difference between the two is not so great as it seems. Close classification never does any harm, provided it is actual classification and not only enumeration of things. Some sections in the 633s of the Decimal Classification can be taken as an example of the less successful way of classifying. Species are listed there which might just as well, or better, have been given in alphabetical order. In the new section on bee culture these shortcomings have been avoided.

It is very much to be regretted that the high standard of the new expansions is planted on a basic structure which has several serious faults. The main divisions of the 630s were established at a time when the scientific treatment of agriculture was still in a rather undeveloped state. It would have been a great help if a radical change had been made at the beginning of this century. Now it is too late and the best expansions of single subjects can not make up for the rather unfortunate distribution of subjects under the nine primary sections of the agricultural class (630-639).

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## NEW AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"Oklahoma, An Index to the State Official Sources of Agricultural Statistics", has been issued as Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 21 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was compiled by Icelle E. Wright, Assistant Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An annotated List of the Unofficial Sources of Oklahoma Agricultural Statistics, compiled by Margaret Walters, Reference Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, is included as a supplement. This volume, which contains 460 pages, is the second of the series of source books of state agricultural statistics now in progress in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library. The first of the series, published in 1926, dealt with Alabama. The series is in mimeographed form.

"Oregon, A Preliminary List of the Sources of Agricultural Statistics of the State", compiled by Lucia Haley, Assistant Librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College, in cooperation with the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been issued in mimeographed form. It contains 12 pages.

"Freight Rates and Agriculture", a list of references compiled by Minna Gill, Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian of the Bureau, has recently been issued. It is in mimeographed form and contains 448 references.

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## PRINTED CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

The following extracts are taken from a circular recently received from the Librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, London:

"It is the intention of the Library Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to publish a printed catalogue of the Library, and for this purpose they are inviting subscriptions for the proposed volumes.

"It is intended that the catalogue shall be as complete as possible, and, if the Committee are able to carry out their plans, it should form a valuable bibliography of the literature relating to the overseas portions of the British Empire and to problems of colonial administration generally, both British and foreign. Further, it is proposed to include brief biographical particulars of authors, so that the complete catalogue should also be a useful biographical reference work.

"The size of the catalogue will depend upon the response of libraries, Government departments, and other institutions to this circular; but it may be stated that it will not consist of less than two volumes, and may possibly be much larger.

"There are at present over 200,000 entries in the card catalogue, and it is estimated that before it is finished it will consist of more than 335,000 entries.

"The Library contains a collection of nearly 200,000 books and pamphlets relating to the overseas British Empire and problems of colonization and administration generally, including foreign colonies. It is particularly rich in works of history, economics, and ethnology; and a special feature of the collections is the large number of official publications, including Blue Books, Department Reports, Reports of Commissions and Committees, Parliamentary Proceedings, and Statutes and legal publications.

"The proposed volumes will take the form of a classified catalogue divided into sections, the principal of which will be arranged upon a geographical basis divided into subjects. There will also be an author index.

"The sections, as at present proposed, will consist of the following main divisions: A. Author Index; B. General Subjects; C. British Empire generally; D. Geographical Divisions (the most important section of the catalogue, divided into subjects); E. Biographies; F. Voyages and Travels; G. Societies' Publications; \*H. Botany, Agriculture, and Vegetable Products; \*I. Zoology and Animal Products; \*K. Mineral Products; \*L. America and American Colonial History; \*M. War of 1914-18; \*N. Portraits; \*O. Title Entries and Periodicals; \*P. Official Publications. (\*Sections marked with an asterisk will only be printed if sufficient funds are forthcoming)

"The last section, if it is found possible to carry it to conclusion, will be a most important guide to all official publications issued in or relating to the overseas Empire.

"The entries in the catalogue will be as full as possible, though they will not aim at bibliographical completeness. The authors' names will be given in full, with brief biographical particulars; the title of the book generally will be full; the number of pages, place of imprint, and particulars as to illustrations and maps, will be included; and annotations will follow where thought necessary. Moreover the catalogue will not be confined to books and pamphlets, but will also include articles in reviews, magazines, and societies' proceedings.



"Owing to the generous support of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust it will be possible to sell the catalogue at much below cost price. Subscriptions (without present payment) are now invited at the rate of £3.3s.od. each set from those who are not Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and £2. 2s. od. each set from Fellows.

"This catalogue should form the most complete bibliography yet issued of the overseas British Empire, and should be of the greatest use to libraries, universities, Government departments, and students generally.

"It is earnestly desired that subscribers will send in their names as early as possible. No payment will be required before the catalogue is published." (Address: Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2, England)

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#### NOTES ON PERIODICALS

The opening paragraphs of vol. III, no. 1 (1927-28) of the Proceedings of the International Society of Soil Science, give the following explanation in regard to this publication: "To our regret a serious delay in the publication of the Proceedings of the International Society of Soil Science occurred at the beginning of this year, the reason being that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which until 1926 had had the Journal printed in five languages by its own Publishing Department, was no longer able, owing to a complete reorganization, to do so in the same form and under the same conditions as in the past. At the first International Congress of Soil Science, held at Washington in June of this year, it was therefore resolved, in agreement with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, that the Proceedings of the International Society of Soil Science should appear in future as a separate periodical, with the subtitle of 'Central Organ of Soil Science'. The Journal will therefore, from now on, contain nothing but (1) communications from the Committee and the various Commissions, and (2) references to papers.

"It was resolved at the Congress at Washington (June, 1927) to issue the 'Central Organ of Soil Science' from January 1st, 1928, as Part IV [i.e., vol. IV], whilst Part III [i.e., vol. III] of the Journal was to be published, before the end of 1927, by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. When, however, in August, 1927, fresh difficulties cropped up, the Committee resolved, in agreement with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to begin the publication of the Proceedings in the form of a Centralorgan with Part III [i.e., vol. III] instead of with Part IV [i.e., vol. IV], as originally intended. It is intended to publish four numbers of Part III [i.e., vol. III] for the two years' period 1927-1928, and to levy the subscription for 1928 only from members joining the Society in that year."

Following the statement given above is a statement signed by the Acting President and General Secretary of the Society, Dr. D. J. Hissink, Groningen (Holland), Herman Colleniusstraat Nr. 25, giving full information in regard to the price of the Proceedings and other publications of the Society.

The January issue of "Soil Science" is devoted to an account of the First International Congress of Soil Science held in Washington in June, 1927. An account of the Library Exhibit arranged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be included.

## NOTES ON PERIODICALS (Cont'd)

The November issue of "Rural America" contains the first list of "The Literature of Rural Life" compiled by the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid of the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library Association. This Committee was organized at the request of the American Country Life Association and consists of the following members: Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chairman; Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant, A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension; Louise O. Bercaw, Reference and Bibliographical Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; W. W. Foote, Librarian, State College of Washington; Mary K. Reely, Chief, Book Selection Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Harriet W. Sewall, Librarian, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

### New Periodicals

#### American

Electricity on the farm. Albany, N. Y. mo. 8°. il. v. 1, no. 1, July, 1927. 50 cents a year.

#### Foreign

Deutsche landwirtschaftliche rundschau. Verlagsbuchhandlung J. Neumann, Neudamm, Germany. mo. 8°. il. bd. 1, hft. 1, Oct. 1, 1927. 3 RM a hft.

### Changed Titles

#### American

American cotton ginner. Little Rock, Ark. Changed to American cotton ginner & cottonseed oil miller with v. 5, no. 1, Sept. 1927; changed again with v. 5, no. 3, Nov. 1927, to American ginner and cotton oil miller.

California cotton journal. San Francisco. Changed to Western cotton journal with v. 5, no. 1, Nov. 1927.

Chicago dairy produce. Chicago. Changed to Dairy produce with v. 34, no. 22, Oct. 11, 1927.

Food and health education. Floral Park, N. Y. Changed to Home economist with v. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1927.

Modern irrigation: the magazine of applied hydraulics. Los Angeles. Changed title to Hydraulic engineering with v. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1927.

#### Foreign

Journal of the Australian veterinary association. Sydney, Australia. Changed to the Australian veterinary journal with v. 3, no. 1, Mar. 1927.



## SURVEY OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES\*

Formation of a Special Advisory Committee composed of nine members on the Survey of Land-Grant Colleges of the United States, one of the largest of its character ever undertaken in the country's history, was announced at the Department of the Interior on November 18th. The committee includes: The Secretary of the Interior, Chairman; The Secretary of Agriculture; President R. A. Pearson of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, representing the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities; President R. S. Wilkinson of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, representing the Conference of Negro Land-Grant College Presidents; State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, Francis G. Blair, Springfield, Illinois; President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota; President S. W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; President Charles A. Lory of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colorado; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

This survey of land-grant colleges was authorized by the last session of Congress at a cost of \$117,000 and is being conducted by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department. There are 69 land-grant colleges, each state and territory maintaining one for white students and 17 states operating additional colleges for colored students. The number of students enrolled in them last year amounted to approximately 327,000 of which 314,000 were white, and 13,000 colored students, and their staff comprised 23,188 professors and instructors. All of the institutions are state-supported and their total income in 1925-26 was \$129,200,000, the Federal Government contributing \$4,134,000.

In connection with the formation of the Special Advisory Committee, final plans for the conduct of the survey by the Bureau of Education were also made public through a statement issued today by Commissioner John T. Tigert of the Bureau. It follows:

"This survey is a national study of the accomplishments, the status and future objectives of the land-grant type of education, and not a collection of surveys of individual institutions. The functions of this type of educational institution as originally established by Congress and as developed during the past three-quarters of a century are public and democratic in nature. They have practical purposes which are worthy of full recognition as belonging to the field of higher education. The survey, therefore, is being conducted entirely from this point of view.

"While the Bureau is maintaining entire control of the work and is assuming full responsibility for the report as finally issued, the different groups already organized to promote the interest of special aspects of land-grant college education and the individuals who are directing and who serve on their staffs are being utilized to the fullest extent. The rank and file as well as the leaders of land-grant college education are being consulted and given an opportunity to express opinion. The personnel for the survey also is being drawn in a large part from the land-grant college group.

"All of the lines of activity and interest and the relationships of land-grant colleges are being covered by the survey. This means that the

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\*Department of the Interior, Press Release, November 18, 1927.



## SURVEY OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES (Cont'd)

work is being organized upon functional lines. Under this procedure, specialists are being employed in each of the various fields of inquiry to complete detailed questionnaires upon their particular fields. Considerable progress has already been made in the preparation of these questionnaires, which will later be assembled, coordinated, and consolidated.

"In order to establish personal contact with the workers in land-grant colleges and to discover the matters which are to be included in the survey, and also in order to secure their recommendations with reference to personnel to assist in the survey, the chief of the Division of Higher Education of the Bureau, who is in immediate charge of the survey, has just completed visits to practically every land-grant institution in the United States. These visits have permitted personal consultation in interviews lasting from one to three hours, with more than 400 deans, directors, and presidents."

The survey of the land-grant colleges is expected to cover a period of two years and a number of organizations are cooperating with the Bureau of Education in the work. The Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities is acting as contact between the Bureau and the Association and each section of this association has designated a committee to represent their special interest. The Department of Agriculture is cooperating and making available its stores of information and technical knowledge. The American Veterinary Association has also selected a committee to act as contact between the survey and those interested in the professional training of veterinarians. The Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions has appointed a committee to furnish information with reference to methods of control and finance in land-grant colleges. Similar arrangements are expected to be made with other organizations interested.

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The following extract from a recent circular letter of the Commissioner of Education to the Presidents and other officers in land-grant colleges gives further information in regard to the plans for the Survey:

"Members of the survey staff will fill out the questionnaire for each institution, in so far as information available in Washington permits. When this is done, a member of the Bureau staff will carry the questionnaire to each institution, in order that he may explain any doubtful points and answer any questions which the local personnel wishes clarified. The president of each institution will be requested to designate a committee in his institution to take responsibility for its part of the survey. It is with this committee that the man bringing the questionnaire will consult. When he has given the committee of the institution the information which it desires in regard to the questionnaire, he will proceed to another college, leaving the questionnaire to be corrected and completed by the local committee. When this work is done the local committees will return the questionnaires to Washington, where they will be studied by the men who are to constitute the field staff.

"A brief school will be held for the field men, in order to give the specialists who have planned the inquiry an opportunity to explain their portions of the questionnaire and indicate the lines of further inquiry.

## SURVEY OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES (Cont'd)

Two men in the field force will be sent to each institution with the questionnaire as it has been approved by the institution, to stay for two or three weeks or for such time as is necessary, to secure opinions and amplifications which can not conveniently be included in a questionnaire. The field men will discuss the facts and the problems with all members of the college staff who are concerned or who have or may have contributions to make. They will write down what they learn during their visit and attach their statements to the questionnaire of the institution.

"The next step will be the compilation of tentative reports in each of the fields of inquiry by specialists, upon the basis of the information secured by the questionnaire and by the field men. In some cases it may be advisable, after the tentative report in a field is completed, to hold a conference with various representatives of that field, to secure their suggestion and criticism. Upon the basis of the tentative reports, which will be combined and coordinated in one volume of a technical nature, will be written in more popular style a summary statement covering the entire survey. This second volume of the report will be a small one, and it is hoped that it may be written in an extremely simple and interesting fashion."

Editorial Note: Librarians of agricultural libraries will be pleased to learn that Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, has been selected to work on the plan and questionnaire of the library portion of the Survey of Land-Grant Colleges.

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### PERSONAL ITEMS

Miss Margery Bedinger, who has been Librarian of the New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts since July, 1926, resigned her position December 15th and on January 1st will join the staff of the Seattle Public Library as Head of the Adult Education Department.

Miss Lucy M. Lewis, Librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, is now on sabbatical leave. She had expected to take a trip to the Orient but on account of illness in her family she was obliged to change her plans.

Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, is Chairman of the University & Reference Section of the A. L. A. There was a meeting of the Section this year in connection with the mid-winter meetings of the A. L. A. in Chicago.

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"When you learn of something good, pass it on."

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SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS  
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
issued during November and December, 1927, exclusive of current  
issues of serials.\*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- Analysis of migration of population to and from farms. 1927. 45 p.  
(Issued by Division of farm population and rural life.)
- Directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life.  
[Rev.] Oct. 1, 1927. 1927. 15 p. (Prepared in the Division of  
farm population and rural life)
- Freight rates and agriculture. A list of references comp. by Minna  
Gill. 1927. 36 p. (Issued by the Library)
- Functions of the United States Bureau of agricultural economics as  
related to marketing.  
An address by Lloyd S. Tenny at Annual convention of California  
fruit growers and farmers, Stockton, California, November 16, 1927.  
12 p.
- An international organization of national farm associations. By Asher  
Hobson. 1927. 11 p.
- Marketing Florida celery. Summary of 1927 season. By H. F. Wilson.  
1927. 18 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Mississippi tomatoes. Summary of 1927 season. By R. E. Corbin.  
1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing North Carolina strawberries. Summary of 1927 season. By H. F.  
Wilson. 1927. 14 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing western New York onions. Summary of 1926-27 season. By R. L.  
Sutton. 1927. 20 p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Oklahoma. An index to the state official sources of agricultural statistics.  
Comp. by Icelle E. Wright. Including a list of unofficial sources of  
Oklahoma agricultural statistics. Comp. by Margaret Walter. 1927.  
460 p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 21)
- Periodical reports relating to crops, markets, and agricultural economics.  
Nov. 1927. 1927. 13 p. (Issued by Division of economic information)
- The price situation, May-Nov. 1927. Monthly. (Issued by Division of  
statistical and historical research)

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\*For a list of the principal serial publications issued regularly, see  
the January, 1926, issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES, p. 10-14.



## SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

### Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Rural life progress in the United States, ten-year period, 1917-1927. By C. J. Galpin. 1927. 6 p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)

Address delivered before the Tenth annual conference of the American state college, East Lansing, Michigan, August 2, 1927.

A study of farmer elevator operation in the spring wheat area. Series of 1925-26. Pt. I. Analysis of expenses, incomes and margins of farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area in 1925-26. A preliminary report. By W. J. Kuhrt. 1927. 36 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

A study of farmer elevator operation in the spring wheat area. Series of 1925-26. Pt. II. Analysis of the variation in the quantity factors of the 1925 crop of spring wheat, and the relation of such variation to prices received and premiums paid in 1925-26. A preliminary report. By W. J. Kuhrt. 1927. 11 p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

World production vs American production of agricultural products. By O. C. Stine. Read at the Eighth annual meeting of the National association of marketing officials in Chicago, November 29, 1926. Rev. Oct., 1927. 1927. 16 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)

### Bureau of Animal Industry

Methods of wool scouring suggested for sheep husbandry investigators. By J. I. Hardy. 1927. 13 p. (Issued by Animal husbandry division)

### Bureau of Biological Survey

Report on proposed reflooding of a portion of lower Klamath lake, California. By L. T. Jessup. 1927. 20 p.

### Extension Service

The agricultural extension program in relation to farm income and farm life. By C. B. Smith. 1927. 6 p. (Extension service circular 65) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

The effectiveness of dairy extension. A study of 192 dairy farms in Mercer, Hunterdon, and Warren Counties, N. J., 1926. By M. C. Wilson and A. M. Hulbert. 1927. 23 p. (Extension service circular 64) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Foreign agricultural extension activities. 1927. 16 p. (Extension service circular 62) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

Extension Service (Cont'd)

- Orchard spraying. By F. C. Meier and M. C. Wilson. 1927. 14 p. (Extension service circular 61) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- The proposed Southern States triumph seed-potato pool. By C. P. Close. 1927. 9 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Report of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H club judging contest, National dairy exposition, Memphis, Tennessee. Oct. 17, 1927. 1927. 15 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Report of the secretary of the State club leaders' conference, National farm boys' and girls' 4-H club camp, Washington, D.C., June 16 to 23, 1927. T. T. Martin, secretary, with paper on the Objectives of boys' and girls' club work, by C. B. Smith. 1927. 19 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Report of the standing committees of the Western states on range livestock, human nutrition, farm crops, dairying, and home management, adopted July 11-14, 1927. 1927. 9 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- A study of land-grant college curricula. By E. H. Shinn and F. E. Marrill. 1927. 42 p. (Extension service circular 59) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)  
Supplements Extension service circular 55.
- Sweet clover. By M. C. Wilson and O. S. Fisher. 1927. 17 p. (Extension service circular 63) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)
- Teaming with the county agent. By H. W. Hochbaum. 1927. 13 p. (Extension service circular no. 58) (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Office of Experiment Stations

Purnell projects in home economics, 1927/28. 1927. 12 p.

Bureau of Plant Industry

Squashes and pumpkins. By E. V. Hardenburg. 1927. 4 p. (Issued by Office of horticulture)

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## NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES completes the second volume, covering the year 1927. During the past two years it has been considered as a tentative undertaking. Before starting a new volume for the year 1928, the Editor would appreciate hearing from our readers as to whether the material included in AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES has been found helpful and whether it is desired that this effort be continued. It was started on the recommendation of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association in order to furnish a medium of communication between the agricultural libraries of the country, as it seemed as if such a medium was needed. During the past year communications have been received from only nineteen different libraries. If AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES is continued, it is hoped that more contributions will be received in future from our readers who have not written before or who have sent us very little. "Times of depression are indeed a forcing ground for reorganization and the elimination of non-essentials." Is AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES a non-essential? If so, it should be eliminated. If it is not, please let us hear from you.

Claribel R. Barnett,  
Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.















